"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,914. * * * NEW YORK. FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, ONE CENT. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TAFT AND ROOT ASSAIL RADICALS

Denounce Roosevelt and Wilson Policies in Speeches at Notification Ceremonies.

SOCIALISM, SAYS PRESIDENT

Republican Leaders Applaud Attacks on the Ex-President.

ISSUES, TARIFF AND TRUSTS

Taft's Title to Nomination Declared Unimpeachable by Senator Root.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—In the East Room of the White House this morning William Howard Taft accepted his second nomination for President by the Republican Party. Five hundred prominent Republicans, men and women, applauded Senator Root's declaration that the President had received an unimpeachable title to the nomination.

With less enthusiasm they listened to Mr. Taft's opening review of the work of his Administration. But when he denounced the grotesque fallacies of his two opponents loud applause followed, and from that point on it was evident that the President had the close attention of his hearers.

Mr. Taft and Senator Root emphasized the claims and candidacy of Col. Roosevelt, and throughout both speeches it was evident that the Colonel was present in the minds of both. Senator Root ignored altogether the claims of the Democratic Party, and devoted himself entirely either to justifying President Taft as against Col. Roosevelt, or in stressing the personal qualities of Mr. Taft which are most opposed to those of Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Taft belittled the Colonel's candidacy by emphasizing the Democratic opposition, but the importance which Senator Root attributed to the Colonel's plans seemed more nearly to meet the expectations of the audience.

Denounce Roosevelt Policies.

Neither speaker minced matters about the Chicago nomination. Mr. Taft declared that his final selection was a victory of right, and Mr. Root declared that the action of the convention in Chicago in sustaining the President was in accordance with the unbroken practice of the party founded on justice and common sense for a period of forty years. They both declared the real issue at Chicago was not the respective qualities of leadership of Mr. Taft and Col. Roosevelt, but the constitutional interpretations which they represented. To have put Col. Roosevelt at the head of the party, they both said, would have been not progress but decadence.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft passing the record of his Administration in trust prosecutions with a reference of five lines, devoted himself to outlining a trust policy for the future. On tariff matters he gave considerable attention to his record. He denounced as dangerous the tariff platform of the Democrats. In discussing the trusts it was apparent that he opposed himself to Col. Roosevelt. In his tariff utterances he fought Gov. Wilson.

Little ceremony marked the day's proceedings. The National Committee met first in the executive offices and chatted informally with the President. Mr. Taft then went to the main building, and the committee, by the outside route, followed to the East Room, stopping only long enough to have their pictures taken. In the East Room the platform was set up in the bay window, so that the hundreds of guests gathered on the lawn had a partial view of the proceedings. Chairs were arranged in a semicircle around the raised dais, and a few seats on the platform were prepared for the President's family and immediate friends. A section of the Marine Band, in an adjoining corridor, filled the intervals with patriotic music.

The suspense was relieved when Charles D. Hilles, who, as Secretary to the President, was a familiar figure in Washington, entered the chamber and started toward the platform. The applause was continued with greater enthusiasm as Mrs. Taft walked in. She was accompanied by Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Chief of Staff; Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock. Immediately afterward President Taft, escorted by his aids and accompanied by Senator Root, entered and, amid loud shouts and handclapping from the spectators, mounted the rostrum.

Without delay Mr. Root began his speech. He said:

Root's Speech of Notification.

"The Committee of Notification," said Senator Root, "here present, has the honor to advise you formally that on the 22d day of June last you were regularly and duly nominated by the National Convention of the Republican Party to be the Republican candidate for President for the term beginning March 4, 1913.

"For the second time in the history of the Republican Party, a part of the delegates have refused to be bound by the action of the convention. Now, as on the former occasion, the irreconcilable minority declares its intention to support either your Democratic opponent or a third candidate. The reason assigned for this course is dissatisfaction with the decision of certain contests in the making up of the temporary roll of the convention. Those contests were decided by the tribunal upon which the law that has governed the Republican Party for more than forty years imposed the duty of deciding such contests.

"So long as those decisions were made honestly and in good faith, all persons were bound to accept them as conclusive in the making up of the temporary roll of the convention, and neither in the facts and arguments produced before the National Committee, the Committee on

Continued on Page 6.

THE SCRIPT OF MORGAN.

Chicago Tax Board Pauses to Lament His Poor Chirography.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—J. Pierpont Morgan's handwriting is not admired by the members of the Board of Review of Cook County.

An official document executed by the wealthy New Yorker was placed before the taxing body to-day, and no one could decipher it.

Said Thomas J. Webb: "That looks like a Chinese laundry ticket to me. I think I will try standing on my head to read it. No American ever wrote such a scrawl as that."

"The worst I ever saw," said Roy O. West, another member.

Others criticised Mr. Morgan's chirography, and the proceedings of the body were delayed half an hour while comments were passed on his poor penmanship.

All this came about because Nicholas W. Birkhoff asked to have the assessment on a piece of land reduced. Mr. Morgan acquired the land from the Pullman Company several years ago, but later sold it to Mr. Birkhoff. It was the Morgan deed that came before the board.

SLAYERS PUT BODY ON TRACK

But Engineer Saw It in Time to Prevent Concealment of Crime.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 1.—With the evident intention of concealing their crime, Italians who murdered Carmella Crapa, a laborer, early this morning, placed the body of their victim on the tracks of the Long Island Railroad near the Nassau Station.

The attempt to mutilate the body beneath the heavy trucks of a passing train did not meet with success owing to the sharp eyed vigilance of Benjamin Bolder, the engineer of the first morning train, who saw the body lying across the tracks in time to come to a stop. On alighting from the cab of the locomotive, Bolder found that the body was headless and that in the trunk were more than forty deep stab wounds. The head of the murdered man was found lying a short distance away.

Coroner Luyster sent for the county bloodhounds, which are kept at Amityville, and sought to pick up the trail of the murderers in this way, but to no avail. The authorities believe that Crapa was murdered by the friends of two Italians who were committed to Blackwell's Island two months ago on his testimony. They had been arrested on a charge of having attempted to abduct a young Polish girl, who was returning to her home at Glen Cove from a dance. Crapa was the chief witness against them and it is known that friends of the two prisoners swore to be revenged upon him.

DENIAL FROM MR. REDFIELD

That He Gave Wilson's Tariff Views in Talk with Reporters.

Congressman William C. Redfield, who visited Gov. Wilson at Sea Girt Wednesday, and who was quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES as being greatly pleased with what Gov. Wilson would have to say regarding the tariff and other matters in his speech accepting the Democratic Presidential nomination, said yesterday:

"I declined to say to the reporters anything of what Gov. Wilson had said to me, but referred them to him. I did not say to them or to any one that I had read, heard, or seen the speech of acceptance, either in whole or in part, nor did I in any way refer to it.

"The idea of a graduated tariff reduction, such as 5 per cent. annually for four years to make 20 per cent., was new to me when I saw it this morning in print. No one ever spoke of it to me, nor has it ever entered my head before. I do not approve it. The balance of the interview has to do chiefly with explanations of my personal views, which had and have no relation whatever to my talk with Gov. Wilson, and in which I do not assume him to be interested."

FOR OUSTING JUDGE WRIGHT.

Lawyer Seeks Impeachment of Justice Who Sentenced Labor Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—A petition that impeachment proceedings be started by the House of Representatives against Daniel Thew Wright, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, is being made by Francis Tracey Tobin, a lawyer of this city. Mr. Tobin bases his plea on the jail sentences imposed by Justice Wright on Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, labor leaders, in the contempt proceedings growing out of the boycott suit of the Bucks Stove and Range Company. Mr. Tobin contends, among other things, that Justice Wright allowed the attorneys for the stove company to prepare the papers in the contempt case, and that the decision of the court was influenced and controlled by them. Copies of the petition were mailed to-day to Speaker Champ Clark and other members of Congress.

Declaring that any citizen of the United States had a legal right to file papers for the impeachment of any Judge, Mr. Tobin said to-day that he is convinced that there was collusion between Justice Wright and the attorneys of the Bucks Stove and Range Company.

Mr. Tobin's petition declares that Justice Wright in sentencing Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison to jail acted in violation of his oath of office; had no right to allow the attorneys for the Bucks Stove and Range Company to prepare the papers in the case; denied to the defendants rights guaranteed under the Constitution; attempted to set up a dangerous precedent; has shown himself to be the avowed enemy of American labor, and is unfit to sit as a Judge and should be removed.

U. S. DOG EXPERT'S MISTAKE.

He Tries to Value a $50 Chow Dog at $750.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Southampton on the White Star liner Majestic was Miss Muriel Methven, a young Englishwoman who is on her way to visit relatives in British Columbia. She had with her a pedigree Chow dog, which she told the customs officials was worth $50. To her amazement the Appraiser, who was called as a dog expert, said that the dog was a very rare specimen of the Royal Chow imported first into China by the Ming Emperor Chang-Sun-Ho in the fourteenth century and that its value here was $750. Miss Methven was flattered until she was informed that for this she would have to pay $150 duty.

"What nonsense!" she said. "Bring some one who really knows what he is talking about."

Eventually another official dog expert was found, and after gazing at the Chow for royal blood for some five minutes he said that $50, and not $750, was the proper value. Its owner paid $50 duty and walked away.

ROOSEVELT MEN BAR SOUTHERN NEGROES

They Will Not Be Allowed to Serve at Chicago Convention as Delegates.

RACE QUESTION IN SPEECH

Keynote Utterance to be "Greatest Effort of My Life," Colonel Says—Vice Presidency Still Tangled.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 1.—According to the programme of the Progressive Party, there will not be a negro delegate at the National Convention from the Southern tier of States. This plan has been sanctioned by Col. Roosevelt, it is said, and he has demanded that the "rotten borough" delegates, as they have been called, shall play no part in the new party. This he has made plain, it is said, to the members of the Provisional Committee, who will beet in Chicago on Saturday to complete the final arrangements for the convention, and his beliefs in detail in connection with the negro question will then be made public in a long and carefully weighed statement.

The problem of the negro in the South and his relation to politics was one, Col. Roosevelt said to-night, which had been sidestepped by both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

"They did not dare face it fearlessly," he said, "the Republicans didn't at the Chicago Convention, and Wilson also has refrained from meeting the issues.

"I shall meet it straight and fairly. Do you know it has been a great comfort to me in this fight that there have been no party ties; that I have been able fearlessly to state my views on great questions, such as the trusts, the negroes, and the tariff."

From the Northern States, Col. Roosevelt said, there would be a number of negro delegates; more, in fact, than ever before figured in a National convention. The Progressives will make a strong play for the negro vote there. But they intend to let the lily white faction have its way in the South and permit no such conditions to exist as Col. Roosevelt has declared lost him the nomination at the National Republican Convention. The stand he is taking is that his new party must be kept absolutely free of such a condition of affairs, and that there must be no loophole for criticism.

Deaf Ears to Protests.

It was learned to-day that a protest had already been raised by some of the negroes who sought to be delegates from Mississippi and one or two other Southern States against the plan to eliminate them from the convention of the Progressives. To these protests Col. Roosevelt and his managers have turned a deaf ear.

The Colonel says that his speech dealing with the negro question, which it is now apparent will be made a big issue in the third party movement, will deal with all of the points which may be brought up, but he was unwilling yesterday to give even an inkling in advance of its publication of what it would contain.

President Taft's speech of acceptance provided Col. Roosevelt with amusement to-night, and he laughed heartily when some of the things Mr. Taft said were repeated to him.

One of the newspaper men told him that Mr. Taft had declared that Mr. Roosevelt was marching on toward Socialism, if he had not already arrived there, and added: "Mr. Taft, according to the newspaper report, waved his hands when he said that."

"Did he, now?" retorted the Colonel, and burst out laughing. "Waved his hands, did he?"

Then Mr. Roosevelt was asked if he would make any direct comment.

"Not a word, now; not a word," he replied. "There isn't a thing I want to say at this time."

Change in Speech Programme.

He added that his answer to all of Mr. Taft's charges would be made by him in the speech he is to deliver before the Progressive convention. He was told that according to the present programme the time for him to make his address had been set for Tuesday instead of Monday.

"I heard of that," said he, "but I am not sure. I had expected to deliver the address Monday night."

He declared, however, that he would make no objection to presenting his speech at noon Tuesday, but would insist that he be allowed to present his views to the convention before the platform of the Progressives was framed. It is understood that final action will not be taken on the platform until Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

Mr. Roosevelt expects to return from Chicago one week from to-morrow, and after ten days in Oyster Bay will go into the New England States to address a meeting at which the third party will be launched there. He will make one or two other short trips during August, and in September will start forth on a long campaign tour.

In regard to the speech he is to deliver before the Progressive convention in Chicago, the Colonel said to-night that it would be "the greatest effort of my life."

To-night he made no mention of the tangle that has arisen over the selection of a candidate for Vice President, and it is understood that no decision has been reched yet as to what course to pursue, whether to name a Republican or a Democrat as his running mate.

HELD FOR INCITING CRIME.

Mrs. Wakeley Arrested for Entertaining Sunday School Head.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Emma L. Wakeley, wife of Edward Wakeley, a clerk in the Irving National Exchange Bank of 92 Broadway, New York, was arrested to-day on complaint of Burns detectives on a Mary Doe warrant on the charge of "inciting crime," in that she entertained at her home a man other than her husband. The man, the Burns men say, is George A. Smock, President of the Buchanon & Smock Lumber Company of this city.

Detectives, it appears, have been watching Mrs. Wakeley's home in Summerfield Avenue for some weeks, but they will not say who has employed them. On one occasion, they declare, they saw Mr. Smock leave the house at 2 o'clock in the morning. They accosted him in the presence of certain members of the First Congregational Church, who demanded his resignation as Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mrs. Wakeley entered a sweeping denial. She was held in $500 bail for the Grand Jury by Judge Peter S. Dodd.

YOSHIHITO, JAPAN'S NEW DIVINE RULER

Character and traits of the Emperor. His delicate situation in matters of court etiquette and progress. His training as a Prince. Details in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

MEXICAN REBELS ARE RENEWING WAR

Gen. Salazar, in Sonora, Faces Blanco with a Strong Force and Battle Is Imminent.

DISORDER IS WIDESPREAD

Gen. Huerto Hurries North from Capital to Resume Command—Men Hanged Prove to be Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—That the two men hanged by marauders south of Nogales, Mexico, were not Americans but Germans was the information that reached officials here to-day. The incident, however, has served one important purpose by calling attention to the importance of further fighting in Sonora Province, in which the hanging took place.

The rebel forces in Casas Grandes are much more formidable than were supposed, numbering about 1,500 men and six pieces of artillery under Gen. Salazar, and their resources have been strengthened by ammunition and supplies seized from the Mormon colonists. Gen. Blanco with 1,800 regulars and two guns have been near Ojitos, fifty miles from Casas Grandes. A few skirmishes have been reported between the advanced forces and a general engagement seems likely soon.

The rebel forces of Rojas and Campa had gone south into the Sierra Madera mountains, indicating a separation from Orozco's command and operations looking to further robbery and looting.

Madera is still hemmed in by rebels, and a column of Federal troops is said to be approaching from the south, but thus far there has been no fighting.

Col. Steever reports from El Paso that the situation throughout Northern Mexico is worse than it has been for many weeks. The disturbances are more widespread, and the rebel forces, being less concentrated, are more difficult to ascertain.

The State Department is receiving many appeals from persons and corporations owning properties in Mexico to extend protection to them. It feels that everything has been done that is possible.

The facts as to the men hanged were sent by Consul Dye at Nogales. One was named Guido Schubert and the other is believed to be John Hertling, a German who formerly lived at Douglas, Ariz. Hertling had declared his intention to become an American citizen, but had not taken out his papers. The murder was the work of marauders, and it is not certain that the murderers were affiliated with any of the forces under Orozco.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1.—Joseph Smith, President of the Mormon Church, has sent messages to Mormons in Chihuahua advising them to leave the country. The colonists are opposed to intervention by the United States, according to President Smith, who said they had advised the State Department to take no steps toward intervention because of the danger to every American in the rebel zone.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—Gen. Huerta, the Federal commander, left for the North to-day to resume command of the Government forces. He has received 10,000 pesos in recognition of his services from President Madero. The General's special train carries additional artillery and ammunition to reinforce the Federal command in Chihuahua.

SHERMAN'S ATTACK SERIOUS.

Vice President Has Now Recovered and Will Be Notified on Aug. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Now that Vice President Sherman is out of danger the facts regarding his illness are becoming known. He was attacked in the Adirondacks four weeks ago with nervous indigestion. It is said that his heart was affected, and that for a time his condition was considered alarming. He was brought to his home in Utica, and for some days was unable to leave his room.

The seriousness of his condition was kept from the public, his physician giving assurances that there was no cause for alarm, and that his chief need was rest and quietness. It is now known that for several days the members of his family were extremely worried because of his condition.

Mr. Sherman has practically recovered his former good health, and is taking a lively interest in the preparations being made by the city to honor him on Aug. 21, the day of formal notification of his renomination for the Vice Presidency. The day will be a general holiday in Utica, all manufacturing plants closing, and Oneida County will unite with the City in a big celebration, including a street parade and fireworks.

OPPOSED BY ROCKEFELLER.

Farmer to be Ousted as Pocantico Hills School Trustee.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—John D. Rockefeller has succeeded in having a new school election called at Pocantico Hills to oust Irving L. Bryant, the farmer who defeated Mrs. D. M. Milton, and today the Board of Education posted notices that a meeting would be held in the school house on the evening of Aug. 13 to elect a new Trustee.

There is little doubt that Mrs. Milton will be a candidate, and Mr. Rockefeller has said she must be elected. Bryant says he will not seek the office because he has sold his place to Mr. Rockefeller and will move away. It is understood that Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., particularly desires Mrs. Milton's election. Mrs. Rockefeller is on the Advisory Committee for the school district.

Latest Shipping News.

By Marconi Wireless.

SS. Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, (Cunard,) was 824 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday. Due 3d, 8 A. M.

At the soda fountain insist on having your drinks flavored with Angostura Bitters, world-renowned tonic of exquisite flavor.—Adv.

POLICE DEMORALIZED SAYS POLICE OFFICIAL

And a Detective Bureau Doesn't Exist Here, He Tells the District Attorney.

BINGHAM'S SYSTEM SPOILED

The Detectives Scattered Over City and the "Line-Up," Terrible to Thieves, Abolished.

The present condition of the Police Department was indicated by a conversation that occurred yesterday between Mr. Whitman and one of the highest officers of the Police Department. The conversation took place in the court room of Coroner Feinberg when Harry Vallon, Jacob A. Reich, better known as "Jack Sullivan"; Louis Libby, and William Shapiro, the chauffeur who drove the automobile in which Rosenthal's murderers escaped, were arraigned for examination.

"When are you going to catch the men who are still missing?" Mr. Whitman asked this police official, whom he said the other day he considered "honest and on the level."

"I don't know," the other replied. Then he added: "The whole department is demoralized and there isn't a Detective Bureau any more."

"Well, there are three murderers still at large, and I want them," Mr. Whitman replied.

"I shall do my best to land them for you," the police official replied.

This conversation was held, of course, before it was known that "Whitey" Lewis had been arrested.

By his statement, one of the highest officials of the department thus substantiated the charge which old-time detectives have made almost since the day Commissioner Waldo assumed his post as head of the department. For it was Commissioner Waldo who did away with the old-time Detective Bureau, with its headquarters in the old Police Headquarters. It was he who scattered the detectives all over the city, abolished the morning line-up at Headquarters, and, under orders from Mayor Gaynor, prevented the photographing of persons arrested until they had been convicted of the charge against them.

It was he who dissolved the Bureau of Missing Persons and who so reorganized the Detective Bureau that it practically ceased to exist and gave way to a number of small detective bureaus with headquarters at various station houses throughout the city and with no common ground of meeting, with scarcely a common interest.

It was under Police Commissioner Bingham that the Detective Bureau has been said to have been at its best; better even than under the regime of the famous Inspector Byrnes. Commissioner Bingham organized the Bureau of Lost Persons and formed a squad of detectives whose only work was to search for the missing. Commissioner Bingham adopted and by months of hard work put into operation a system of cross-indexing in connection with the Rogues' Gallery, which made the identifying of any criminal by his photograph or record a matter of only an instant's work.

Under his Commissionership the majority of the detectives in the department were located at Headquarters, the only branches being those in the boroughs other than Manhattan, and in Manhattan the branches in Wall Street and Allen Street, the uptown branch, and the Harlem branch. Even at night there were always four detectives at Headquarters, as well as two members of the Italian Squad.

When Harry Vallon walked into Headquarters a few nights ago and surrendered himself, the Lieutenant on duty had to telephone to half a dozen precincts before he could locate a detective to come to Headquarters and make Vallon a prisoner.

Under the régime of Commissioner Bingham every person arrested for a felony was taken to Headquarters. He was photographed and measured, and in the morning he was led into a room in the basement of the building, where every one of the 400-odd detectives from all the branch stations, as well as from the Central Office, looked him over carefully, while his record, if he had one, was read to them. Each detective wore a mask, and many a pickpocket gazed at this throng of masked men and heard himself read out as:

"A notorious pickpocket. Picked up in Twenty-third Street. He usually works the crosstown cars. Get something on him if you can and pick him up every time you see him."

Then he was led out to court without a suspicion of the appearance of the men who thenceforth would be on the lookout for him every minute of their time. How this line-up was dreaded was proved by the haste with which what is known as the "Pickpockets' Association" would rush to bail out one of their number. Professional bondsmen demanded and received $100 and sometimes twice this sum that the pickpocket under arrest might not have to face the ordeal of the morning line-up. When it was established there frequently were thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty complaints of pickpocketing in one day. After it had been in operation for a time there elapsed a period of nineteen days without the receipt at Police Headquarters of a single complaint of pickpocketing.

A one-time pickpocket, who decided to reform when he learned about the line-up, declared that under Commissioner Bingham there was less picking of pockets than there ever had been before his time.

"Most of the best pickpockets in the business are digging graves for paupers on Riker's Island, and as the rest of us don't want to be sent there, we're quitting or getting out of town."

This was the Detective Bureau that Bingham left, and then came Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn, who made the first change in the system, doing away with the branch bureaus and assigning the men to police stations instead. He did it to save the city the rental of the branch offices, but otherwise he did not interfere with the workings of the bureau. It was Commissioner Waldo who did this.

He elaborated on Flynn's arrangement of stationing the detectives at various precincts by stationing all his detectives there, leaving a squad at each station under an acting Captain, and a squad in each inspection district.

The oldest and most tried detectives were sent, apparently, to the most distant outposts and into the bureau was brought a lot of new blood—young men whom Inspector Hughes picked out and who had their salaries increased by the promotion. They were supposed to be picked men, but when Adolf Stern was murdered at Thirteenth Street and Sixth Avenue a year ago last month, and when the taxicab robbers held up two bank messengers in Church Street, more recently, the young blood did its best: there were no arrests, and then the old-time detectives were sent for, called in from Staten Island or the Bronx, to take up again the old duties with which years of practice had made them familiar.

Arrests followed quickly and only a week ago Detective Upton, one of the old timers, was called downtown to do special work on the Rosenthal case. He arrived one evening and the next captured "Dago Frank" Cirofici, for whom every policeman in New York had been looking for a week.

That the Detective Bureau is demoralized old timers in the department deny. It is abolished, they declare.

POWER BY WIRELESS.

German Engineer Says He Has Found a Method of Transmission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—A Heligenstadt electrical engineer, Franz Doering, asserts that he has discovered a method of transmitting light and power by wireless over great distances.

He says the wireless currents are not dangerous.

TO STOP JAPANESE SUICIDES.

Tokio Paper Issues a Warning Against Extreme Acts of Grief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2.—A telegram to The Times from Tokio says:

"The Asahi utters a warning against extreme acts by persons who desire to testify to the intensity of their grief.

"This is evoked by reports that some persons had tried to take their lives in the belief that thus the late Emperor's life might be saved, and that others had vowed to share his Majesty's death."

SHOT BY JEALOUS BROTHER.

Dying Man Bequeaths His Fortune to Slayer After Reconciliation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 1.—A tragedy of jealousy, caused by the love of two brothers for the same woman, occurred at Cingoli near Ancona yesterday.

After a violent dispute about a beautiful girl, Count Francesco Appignanesi fatally shot his brother, Enrico. Before Enrico died a touching reconciliation took place as he lay on his deathbed.

The wounded man made a will, leaving his large fortune to the children of the brother who shot him.

Count Appignanesi is a brother-in-law of Signor Mattioli Pasquali, officer in the King's household.

OVERHEARD BY WHITMAN.

Woman Neighbor in a 'Bus Doubted Him Aloud.

On his way home Tuesday night District Attorney Whitman boarded a Fifth Avenue 'bus in Washington Park. Seated near him was a man, an elderly woman, and a young woman. The three were talking about the Rosenthal case.

"Well, it looks as if Whitman will get every one of those fellows," the man of the party said, and Mr. Whitman, hearing his name mentioned, could not help but listen.

"Oh, don't worry, he's just as big a crook as any of them," the elderly woman said.

Yesterday Mr. Whitman received a letter written by a well-known society woman asking him if he was among those who came up town in a Fifth Avenue 'bus Tuesday night.

"I am guilty," was the reply that Mr. Whitman mailed yesterday afternoon.

GAYNOR ASKS FOR A CHEW.

Astonishes City Hall Park Laborer by Sharing His Tobacco.

Mayor Gaynor was about to enter his automobile in front of the City Hall yesterday when he noticed a laborer standing in a group of newsboys. The laborer held a paper package of chewing tobacco in his hand. He took a comfortable mouthful just as the Mayor turned and saw him.

"What's that, chewing tobacco?" asked the Mayor.

"Er, I—I—I—" stammered the laborer, edging away.

"Let's have some," went on the Mayor, reaching for the package.

"But, Your Honor, you don't chew tobacco?" asked the laborer, regaining his composure.

"Don't I? Just watch me," replied Mayor Gaynor, stowing away a liberal supply and handing back what was left.

The Mayor thanked the laborer and climbed into his auto. The laborer, John Harnett, said he would keep the rest of the tobacco for a souvenir.

NEWPORT SWIMMER DROWNS

Body of Man Believed to Have Been J. R. Walker Washed Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—The body of a man between 25 and 30 years of age was found on the second beach this afternoon. He had been drowned and brought in by the tide. He was in his bathing suit. His clothes, found near by, were marked J. R. Walker, and were of Paris make. His bicycle was also on the beach.

No one here knew the man, who has been coming to the beach each afternoon since late in June. The Newport police were notified of the finding of the body by a telephone message from the residence of Frederick M. Davies.

BRIDE GOES INSANE ON SHIP.

Sent to Ellis Island from the Santa Marta—Wrecked Crew Arrive.

The steamship Santa Marta, which arrived yesterday from the West Indies, brought in twenty members of the steamship Madeireuse, which was wrecked off the south coast of Haiti and abandoned as a total loss.

Among the passengers was Alberto Correa, a young merchant from Cartagena, who was on his way to New York on a honeymoon trip. His bride, Lucinda Correa, became mentally deranged through religious mania when the steamer was approaching Kingston, and was taken to Ellis Island for observation on arrival here.

$130 FOR ROOSEVELT CHECK.

One for $2 Signed by Colonel Sells for This Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 1.—A check for $2 bearing the autograph of Col. Theodore Roosevelt brought $130 at auction in this city to-day. There were 200 bidders. N. Banks Creiger being the highest. The auction was held by the local Moose Lodge.

The check was sent by Col. Roosevelt to a member of the Los Angeles branch in payment of four tickets to a festival.

EXPECT TO FREE MME. BLOCH

Lawyers of Woman Who Killed Mrs. Bridgman Are Confident.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Mrs. James E. Bridgman, formerly Minnie Bernart of Milwaukee, who was shot and killed yesterday by Mme. Bloch, a French story writer and contributor to children's papers, though born in Mailwaukee had lived practically her whole life in France.

The acquittal of Mme. Bloch is said by her lawyers to be virtually a foregone conclusion owing to the circumstances under which the crime was committed.

'WHITEY' LEWIS CAUGHT UP STATE ON TIP OF VALLON

Gangster Wanted as One of Rosenthal's Actual Slayers Arrested at Fleischmanns.

OTHERS MAY BE NEAR

"Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood" Also Sought in the Catskills.

NEW CLUE FOUND HERE

Hughes Orders Out All Precinct Detectives to Work on Discovery in the Case.

CLOSING THE NET ON BECKER

Whitman Forces His Lawyer to Tell of Visit to Rose After Rosenthal Was Killed.

EXPECT FRANK TO CONFESS

Gun Fighter, Supposed with Lewis to Have Shot Gambler, Said to be Weakening.

"Whitey" Lewis, one of the four gunmen charged with killing Herman Rosenthal in front of the Hotel Metropole early in the morning of July 16, was arrested last night in Fleischmanns, Delaware County, just as he was about to get on a train. His arrest put in the hands of the police two of the gunmen whom "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose and "Bridgey" Webber say they hired at the instigation of Lieut. Charles Becker to murder Rosenthal. The other is "Dago Frank" Cirosici, who was captured several days ago. "Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood," as Harry Horowitz is known, are still in hiding.

Soon after Inspector Hughes heard of the capture of Lewis he sent out an order for every detective assigned to a station house to report forthwith to that station house to report forthwith to Police Headquarters. The atmosphere there was one of tense excitement, but Inspector Hughes would not say why his order had been given. He admitted, however, that Deputy Commissioner Dougherty was at work on a new clue in the murder case, one which did not lead far from the city and from which some result was to be expected at any moment.

When some of the two dozen detectives reached the Inspector's office, he gave them some orders which started them out immediately. Inspector Hughes followed soon after midnight, saying he expected no more arrests last night.

There was a report throughout Chinatown and the lower part of the city last night that Sam Schepps was in that part of town. Where the rumor originated could not be learned, but it was noticeable that Chinatown contained many more detectives than usual. When these detectives were questioned they refused to say whether or not their presence was due to an attempt to catch Schepps, but they seemed to be well aware of the report that he was in the city.

Lewis was arrested by Detectives Raftis, Campbell, and Harvey, who telephoned late last night to Inspector Hughes at Police Headquarters that they had been successful in their search for the alleged murderer. How the detectives traced Lewis to Fleischmanns was not disclosed by Inspector Hughes, but Harry Vallon, who recently gave himself up, had been hiding in Big Indian. Big Indian is in Ulster County, but it is only a few miles from Fleischmanns. Vallon, like Rose and Webber, has confessed what he says was his share in the murder of Rosenthal, and has told of his movements from the time of the murder to the time he surrendered to the police. He is thought to have known that "Whitey" Lewis was at Fleischmanns, close by his own hiding place.

Vallon May Have Betrayed Lewis.

It was just four days ago, on last Monday, that Rose, Webber, and Vallon sought what advantage might accrue to them by confessing to District Attorney Whitman. It was four days ago that the detectives slipped out of New York on a West Shore train.

Lewis will not arrive in this city until this morning at 6 o'clock. He will probably be taken directly to Police Headquarters. His captors telephoned to Inspector Hughes last night that they intended proceeding to Kingston by automobile and there taking a train for New York at 3 o'clock this morning.

The road from Fleischmann's to Kingston is a difficult one, running forty miles through the foothills of the Catskills. It was not believed at Headquarters last night that the detectives could get their captive to Kingston much before the time to start by train for this city. In the event that they arrive before 3 o'clock Lewis will be lodged in the county jail at Kingston.

Lewis was said to have been working as a farmhand when his hiding place was discovered, and his capture led to the belief last night that either "Lefty Louie" or "Gyp the Blood" might be found in the same locality. Inspector Hughes would not admit it last night, but it is believed that other detectives are in the same part of the State where Raftis, Campbell, and Harvey picked Lewis up

and that they are on the trail of the two gunmen who are still at large.

It is understood that Lewis was traced from Liberty to Tannersville and thence to Fleischmann's. He is said to have been employed as a chauffeur in Olwera, but to have become restless and quit this job on last Sunday.

The real name of Lewis, according to the circular which was sent out from Police Headquarters about a week ago, requesting his arrest and that of the other murderers, wherever they might be found, was Frank Miller, alias "Whitey" Lewis, alias "White Jack," alias Jacob Siegel. He is a bartender and tailor by occupation and is 27 years old.

He also used the name of Jacob Goldberg, and under this name was arrested on Dec. 3, 1904, for attempted grand larceny. He was sentenced to Elmira. As Frank Miller he was arrested May 3, 1907, for grand larceny and sent to the New York City Reformatory. Under the same name he was arrested on Sept. 9, 1907, for grand larceny and sentenced to Sing Sing for four years. He was transferred to Dannemora on Oct. 1 of the same year and discharged on Sept. 22, 1910.

From then until last June "Whitey" Lewis did not attract the attention of the police. On the night of June 4, however, he was arrested, together with "Big Jack" Zelig and "Lefty Louie," as the three were running to escape the vengeance of the "Big Jack" Sirocco gang in Doyers Street. The inside of that affair, which ended in the discharge of the prisoners and the shooting of Zelig as he left the Criminal Court Building the next day, has to do, according to the police, with an attempt by Zelig to kill Sirocco.

Zelig met Sirocco on the evening of June 4 in the hallway of Callahan's old resort in Chatham Square, which is ostensibly run by Jack Porgi, although Sirocco is supposed to be the real owner. The place was thronged with friends of Sirocco, and Zelig was supposed then to be his friend also. When the two were alone in the hall, Zelig pressed a revolver against Sirocco's stomach and announced that he was going to blow him apart.

"You ain't got the nerve to shoot anything," declared Sirocco, scornfully, as he brushed Zelig aside, and the gunman actually hurried from the place, apparently, though, because he feared Sirocco's friends in the back room.

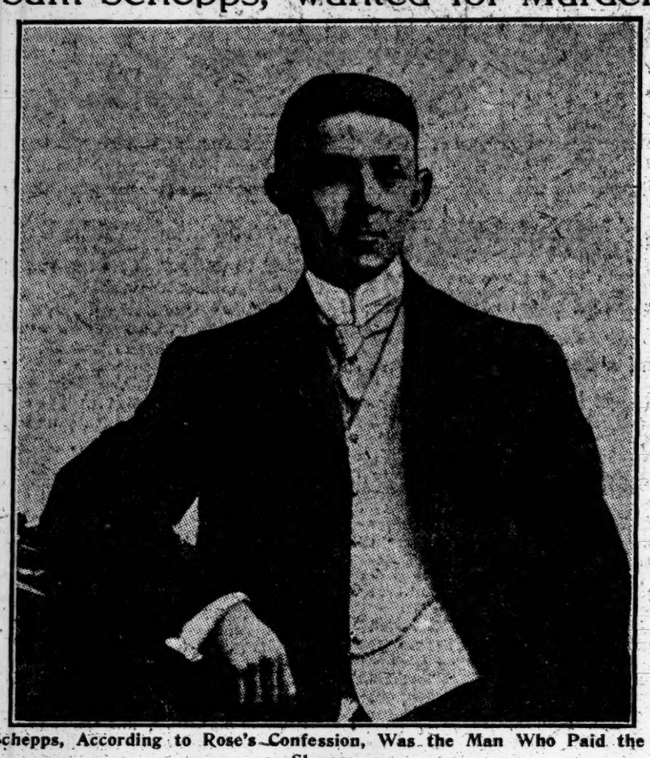
Zelig went straight to Jimmy Kelley's Mandarin Café, over the arcade running out of Doyers Street, and got "Whitey" Lewis and "Lefty Louie." He was returning with these gunmen when Sirocco and his adherents, who had armed themselves meanwhile, encountered them in front of the Chatham Club in Doyers Street. They were running to escape Sirocco and his friends when they were picked up.

"Whitey" Lewis gave the name of Jacob Seidel in court, and Magistrate Kernochan discharged him for lack of evidence. That was the last time he was in the hands of the police until last night.

His captors telephoned to Inspector Hughes after they had started on their automobile trip to Kingston last night. They said that Lewis had been surprised to see them, but had not resisted them. They did not say whether he had any money in his possession, but did say that he was unarmed. He denied any knowledge of the murder, they said.

Later it was learned from THE TIMES's correspondent in Kingston that the detectives had reached that place with Lewis and had lodged him in jail there.

Sam Schepps, Wanted for Murder.



Schepps, According to Rose's Confession, Was the Man Who Paid the Slayers.

DRAWING NET AROUND BECKER.

His Lawyer Forced to Testify at Meeting with Rose After Murder.

District Attorney Whitman continued yesterday the work of strengthening the chain of evidence connecting Lieut. Charles Becker with the Rosenthal murder plot, in which, according to the confessions of Jack Rose, "Bridgey" Webber, and Harry Vallon, the leader of the "Strong-Arm" Squad was the moving spirit.

Mr. Whitman said yesterday that while he did not under-estimate the far-reaching importance of the graft charges affecting the police that Rose, Webber, and Vallon made to him, those charges, no matter how grave, were in his opinion secondary to the murder. Until that crime was cleared up and those who had a part in it were brought to justice, Mr. Whitman declared, he would devote most of his time to the murder. In the meantime Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss will have direct charge of the graft investigation, and it was said yesterday that he had made marked progress in his investigation of the alleged alliance between certain men in the Police Department and violators of the law.

"At present," District Attorney Whitman said last night, "I am kept very busy looking into the actual facts of the murder and the conspiracy of which the crime was the outcome. I will co-operate so far as I can with any sincere investigation of police conditions, but at the same time I will not permit this work to interfere with bringing the Rosenthal murderers and those who instigated the crime to justice.

"'Murder,' Mr. Whitman continued, 'is a graver crime than blackmail, and I must decline to be diverted from my present duty of clearing up this Rosenthal case by any demand for a general investigation of the Police Department. I am now endeavoring to insure the conviction of all the murderers of Herman Rosenthal. It is the duty of the 10,400 members of the police force to find those of the murderers who are still at large. They should have been arrested at the time the crime was committed. The fact that they are still at large is a serious reflection on conditions in the Police Department."

Mr. Whitman devoted yesterday to obtaining corroboration for that part of the Rose and Webber confessions which related to Lieut. Becker's movements before and after the murder. In furtherance of this work he called ex-Assistant District Attorney John W. Hart, who is Becker's lawyer, before the Grand Jury. Becker said that Rose was never a friend of his. He only knew him, he declared, as a "stool pigeon" whom the police sometimes used to get information as to what was going on in the gambling world.

Mr. Hart was called by Mr. Whitman to testify as to a trip Rose told the District Attorney Mr. Hart made to see him when Rose was in hiding after the murder. The visit, according to Rose, occurred the night after the murder, when Rose was in the home of Harry Pollok in Washington Heights. By proving that Mr. Hart went to see Rose in Becker's behalf, Mr. Whitman said he thought he had forged another link in the chain of evidence he was forging around the accused Police Lieutenant.

Mr. Hart was in the Tombs talking with Becker when he was subpoenaed. He went at once to the District Attorney's office, and conferred with Mr. Whitman and Mr. Moss. Ten minutes after the three emerged, and went into the Grand Jury room. Less than five minutes passed before Mr. Whitman and Mr. Hart reappeared. Mr. Whitman's face was pale, and he wore a determined expression. Mr. Hart's features showed that he was laboring under excitement.

Mr. Whitman went before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions, and told him that he had a "recalcitrant" witness to deal with, and needed the aid of the court.

"Mr. Hart," said Mr. Whitman, "is a witness under subpoena before the Grand Jury," but before Mr. Whitman could finish his statement Mr. Hart interrupted him.

"I believe," Mr. Hart said, "that a full record of my testimony before the Grand Jury should be read before these proceedings go any further. I wish also to say that I was not permitted to state the grounds for my refusal to answer."

"He should have an opportunity to give his reason for refusing," Judge Mulqueen remarked.

"It was a very simple question that was asked," Mr. Whitman replied. "He was asked as to whether or not he, Mr. Hart, had a conversation with a man charged with murder during the interval between the commission of the murder and the arrest of the defendant in question. In the interval I refer to, the man he conferred with was being looked for by the police because of the part he had in this crime."

"The Court," said Judge Mulqueen, looking hard at Mr. Hart, "will not brook any interference with the District Attorney in his investigation of this case."

Mr. Whitman then continued:

"During the time following the murder of Rosenthal and when I had the assurance of the police that every effort was being made to apprehend Jacob Rose, I have information to the effect that the defendant, Becker, was in constant communication with Rose and that he, Becker, requested his attorney, Mr. Hart, to go and see Rose in the latter's hiding place and that Mr. Hart did go to see Rose and that he did get an affidavit from Rose. I do not know that my information is correct and I do not know whether an affidavit was obtained, and, if an affidavit was obtained, I do not know what was in it. Such is my information, and I believe it to be the duty of any member of the Bar of the State of New York to answer a question as to whether or not he had talked with a man when the man was a fugitive from justice, and when the lawyer in question was not the attorney for the fugitive."

Mr. Whitman said that Mr. Hart should be discarred if the allegations in the confession were true.

Mr. Hart explained that when he saw Rose he did not know that he was a fugitive. He visited Rose, he said, to ask the gambler about Becker's dealings with Rosenthal. Their talk had nothing whatever to do with the murder of Rosenthal, he said. The affidavit he obtained from Rose, dealt with the loan of $1,500 that Rosenthal alleged he obtained from Becker when he opened his gambling rooms, the lawyer declared.

"There is only one question before the court," said Mr. Hart, "and I will answer any question that the court directs me to answer. I was retained as counsel by Becker the Saturday before the murder. I am not ashamed of anything I have done, and the attack by the District Attorney is false in substance, if not in effect. I am ready to answer any question your Honor may direct."

"The court instructs you to answer the question," Judge Mulqueen said.

"Do I understand that you direct me now only to answer that question but also to tell what happened at the time? It seems we are going very deep in this," Mr. Hart said.

"And we are going a lot deeper before we are finished," Mr. Whitman retorted.

Mr. Whitman and Mr. Hart then went back to the Grand Jury room, but they were soon before Judge Mulqueen again. This time there was no hearing in open court, and the matter at issue was soon settled. For a third time Mr. Whitman and the witness went back to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Hart was before the Grand Jury some time, and it was understood that he was closely questioned as to his visit to Rose on the night following the murder. He was asked to explain why it was that he had not instructed Becker, his client, to arrest Rose when he was told by Becker that Rose was at Harry Pollok's house. Then he was asked if it was true that he had on the Thursday following the murder gone to one of the best-known lawyers in New York about the matter, and had been advised by that lawyer to tell the police where Rose was. On the Thursday referred to William Travers Jerome called on Commissioner Waldo, but whether or not he talked about the whereabouts of Rose is not known. At any rate, Rose surrendered at Police Headquarters that morning. He surrendered before Mr. Jerome had his talk with the Police Commissioner.

Rose, in his confession, said that he was in constant communication by telephone with Becker while he was at Pollok's house, and that he had talked about the murder with a man who represented Becker. Rose said that he did not give any of the details outlined in his confession to the man he referred to.

Rose also said in his confession that a representative of Becker told him that unless he helped Becker that policeman "wouldn't take care of him." Rose declared that while at Pollok's home he demanded by telephone that Becker give him some additional assurance that he would stand by him in his testimony, and that, in response to that request, Becker did send to him the assurance asked for by a person who was in Becker's confidence.

A TIMES reporter who talked with Mr. Jerome for more than an hour after his visit to Police Headquarters, the day that Rose surrendered, was told that Mr. Jerome's visit had nothing to do with the Rosenthal case. It is reported that when Becker faces a jury for his life that his leading counsel will be Mr. Jerome, but this lacks confirmation from either Mr. Jerome, Mr. Hart, or Becker. When Mr. Hart came out of the Grand Jury room yesterday afternoon he made this explanation of the controversy that grew out of his appearance before the Grand Jury:

"I was subpoenaed," he said, "to appear before the Grand Jury this morning, and went direct to the Criminal Court Building. I marveled at the unusual proceeding of subpoenaing an attorney to testify against his own client, as the subpoena was entitled, 'In the matter of the People of the State of New York versus Charles Becker and others,' However, I determined to go before the Grand Jury and offer to answer any and all questions that would be ruled proper by the Court of General Sessions the law prohibiting the disclosures of any confidential communication between a client and his counsel.

"Upon being ushered into the District Attorney's office, Mr. Whitman stated that he understood that I had taken a statement from Jack Rose on July 16, after the Rosenthal murder. I stated that anything that I had done at the instance of my client was confidential, and I was going to add that I would answer any questions that a Judge of the Court of General Sessions would direct that I should answer, when the District Attorney made an angry exclamation and left the room. A short time later he returned and I was taken into the Grand Jury room.

"As I stated in open court, I was about to make the same explanation that I was willing to answer any questions that a Judge of General Sessions would deem proper, but I was restricted to an answer of 'Yes' or 'No,' and for some time it was impossible for me to make the members of the jury understand that I was the attorney for Becker.

"On going into court I was denounced by the District Attorney, and all the time was willing to answer any questions that the court would deem proper for me to answer as attorney for Lieut. Becker. I was unjustly and hysterically denounced by the District Attorney, who, apparently, had not yet appreciated by position. I have no apology or explanations to offer. I took what steps seemed necessary in an honorable defense of my client.

"At the time the statement of Jack Rose was taken by me I had no idea that he was charged or in any way connected with the murder of Rosenthal. I learned that subsequently, and when I ascertained that he was charged with the murder I immediately communicated all I knew to the Police Commissioner, but learned that he had already surrendered himself."

Last night Mr. Hart at his home, 38 West Ninth Street, said that on the morning of Rose's surrender he read in the newspapers that Rose was the man who hired the automobile in which the murderers had escaped.

"Immediately on my arrival at my office," he said, "I telephoned to Police Headquarters, and I was told that Rose had already surrendered."

It was reported yesterday that "Dago Frank" Cirosici, one of the four gunmen that Rose said were hired to kill Rosenthal, and who up to the arrest of "Whitey" Lewis last night, was the only one of the actual murderers in custody, had made a full confession to Mr. Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Moss. The rumor was without foundation, and when Mr. Whitman went to his home last night "Dago Frank" was still sullen, and refused to admit that he was one of the murder party.

"Dago Frank" is worried, though, and no one about the Criminal Court Building would be surprised if he confessed soon. Yesterday he was identified by three witnesses as one of the men they saw when the murder was committed, and when the accused gunman was taken back to the Tombs he seemed much depressed. In the last two days he has gone into hysterics several times.

Sam Schepps, another of the men wanted for the Rosenthal murder, who was to have reported a, the District Attorney's office yesterday, did not show up. Bernard H. Sandler, a lawyer retained by relatives of Schepps, had intimated that Schepps would surrender, and Mr. Whitman believed that the man would come in.

Mr. Sandler assured Mr. Whitman that he did not know where his missing client was, and gave him to understand that relatives of Schepps had said the man was ready to come forward and throw himself on the mercy of the courts. Schepps, it was said, was ready to make a full confession of his part in the murder. It was said last night that Schepps may surrender to-day.

There was another big crowd in court when Vallon, Libby, Shapiro, and Reich were arraigned before Coroner Feinberg yesterday. At the request of the District Attorney the examinations were postponed until 2 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon. Vallon, who is one of the three men who have confessed, seemed greatly cast down and had nothing to say. He appeared relieved when he was sent back to the West Side prison. Reich was as usual anxious to talk, and he got a chance to say a few words before he was taken back to the Tombs.

"I want to deny the report," said Reich, "that I dined with Sam Schepps in the Garden Restaurant on Tuesday, July 16, as alleged, or that there had been any previous arrangements to do so. The statement which Rose is alleged to have made that I said I could fix Whitman is absolutely false. I have never made any such statement in my life with regard to Mr. Whitman, and I don't claim to have any particular friendship with him.

"I have known the Rosenthals intimately for twenty-two years, and Mrs. Rosenthal herself will say that I have been their best and most trusted friend during this time."

Reich also took occasion to deny that he had ever collected any graft for Becker.

"It is true that we were often together and that I was in a position to help Becker in many ways, but the statement that I collected graft for him is untrue," he said.

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, who resigned a few days ago, conferred with Mr. Whitman again yesterday, but the subject of the conversation was withheld. It is said that the general topic was police conditions, and that Mr. Fosdick, who has been the official investigator of the Gaynor administration, had promised to aid Mr. Whitman in his graft investigations in any way he could. Mr. Fosdick also called on Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday, his visit, it was said, having to do with the investigation that Mr. Fosdick was making of the Police Doorman's Fund.

Lieut. Becker's household effects were moved yesterday from the apartment which he occupied at 461 Edgecombe Avenue, to his new house in Glinville Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Becker supervised the moving.

Becker, from his cell in the Tombs, again refused to make any statement for publication yesterday. Only his lawyer and members of his immediate family visit him. Becker is in good spirits, his friends say, and they declare that he believes he will be acquitted when he is brought to trial.

FREE BECKER SQUAD PRISONER.

No Chance of Convicting on Detectives' Evidence, Prosecutor Declares.

A motion was made yesterday by assistant District Attorney Clark before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions to dismiss the indictment against a man arrested by two detectives formerly attached to Lieut. Becker's "Strong Arm" Squad. He said:

The defendant is a colored man, arrested by Charles A. Steinert and Joseph B. Shepard, both formerly of Lieut. Becker's squad, assigned to investigate gambling cases. The complainant, James Marshall, says he was playing poker in the basement at 280 West 124th Street on June 27, when the police arrived.

"Steinert and Shepard testified in their affidavits that the defendant drew a blackjack, with which he attempted to strike the officers and that he then threw the weapon in a washstand near by.

The defendant was tried yesterday on a gambling charge. Between five and ten talesmen requested to be excused from serving on the jury owing to the nature of the testimony and the character of the witnesses. The twelve men who eventually constituted the jury were out less than ten minutes, took but two ballots, and then returned a verdict of not guilty.

"I tried the gambling case first because the gambling case was much stronger than the black jack case. Under the circumstances there remains no possible chance of conviction in this latter case and I respectfully recommend the dismissal of the prisoner."

Warren Bently, 52 years old, of 207 West 115th Street, a plumber, the defendant, was then discharged.

The two detectives involved were, until a few days ago, members of Becker's "Strong Arm" Squad, the Lieutenant now charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal. When Bently was called to the bar to answer to the charge of being a common gambler, day before yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Clark informed the talesmen that two "stool pigeons" and two former members of Becker's squad would be called as witnesses and asked whether they would believe them. Four begged to be excused. After some difficulty, Mr. Clark was able to fill the jury box. Two indictments were pending against Bently, that of conducting a crap game and that of attempted assault upon Steinert when in performance of his duty.

It was Steinert and Shepard who testified before Chief Magistrate McAdoo that they had gambled in Rosenthal's place in West 45th Street. Warrants were issued on their statements for the arrest of a number of men. Jack Rose has since testified that they never were there and one of Becker's reputed press agents has said that he heard Becker describe the place to the detectives and told them to get warrants. But, at any rate, they put in a bill to the city for expenses in getting the evidence, saying they lost $50 playing roulette in his place.

RAID GAMBLING HOUSE.

Inspector Lahey Seizes Crape-Hung Devices, but No Gamblers, Are Found.

Inspector William J. Lahey of the Third Inspection District and Capt. Samuel McElroy of the West Thirtieth Street Station, with several patrolmen, made a raid on the house at 57 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. When the raiders arrived they were met at the door by a smiling negro, who showed them through the rooms. No one else was in the house. Inspector Lahey called a patrol wagon, and a large roulette wheel, a faro table, cards, dice, and chips were carted away to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

As though expecting the raid, the wheel was inclosed in a glass case, as was the table, while the decks of cards and dice boxes were decorated with crape.

HYDE WAS ALMOST OUR POLICE HEAD

He Says, in Denying Part in the Police Graft, but He Refused the Job When It Was Offered.

WISHES HE HAD ACCEPTED

Not Related to Becker, Never Met Rosenthal, Nor "Any of the Other Crooks"—Reports Annoy Him.

Ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, who was indicted for bribery more than a year ago, has issued a statement denying what he calls the "insinuations" that he has been associated with those charged with police graft. He complains that the Mayor, through him, has been charged with countenancing the gamblers and lawbreakers of the city. Declaring that he has scarcely a speaking acquaintance with any member of the Police Department, Mr. Hyde says that he once declined to accept the office of Police Commissioner because he felt "incompetent" to handle its many difficult problems. Now, he says, he regrets his refusal of the post, inasmuch as he believes his administration would have been free of criticism on the ground that he had made any effort to shield lawbreakers. He denies ever having met Herman Rosenthal in private conference at the Hotel Knickerbocker. He brands as false the suggestion that he was a relative of Lieut. Becker and was instrumental in the latter's appointment. Here is his statement:

"The printing of my name in stories concerning recent scandalous happenings in New York, and veiled insinuations that a former official close to Mayor Gaynor is involved, can only be for the purpose of, by innuendo, impelling the belief that I have in some way been involved with those who are charged with police graft. Ever since Mayor Gaynor was elected, and, in fact, before that in the campaign, scandalmongers and dishonest political opponents have sought to charge the Mayor, through me, with associations with gamblers and lawbreakers. Even now, newspapers which pretend to be highly moral and leaders of thought are distorting Mayor Gaynor's public letters and pretending to compare his executive orders with his judicial decisions to the disparagement of the latter, and practically charge him with bad faith and inconsistency.

"In point of fact, the Mayor's orders have been strictly consistent with his judicial decisions, and in the end the people will find that he is right and will solve the police problem for New York. Those who are now abusing him are only doing what they have always done—standing in the way of progress. This is due to their insane jealousy, but would not be possible were they not in a state of ignorance described by Confucius as the 'night of the mind without even moon or star.'

"No doubt they would be satisfied to have the Mayor remove the Commissioner and all his deputies. If this were done, would the public be satisfied? I think not. They would soon realize that all the experience and study of the problems of the present Commissioner would be lost—thrown in the junk heap, as it were, and that a new Commissioner would have to begin all over. Why can we not have a little honesty and fairness? Knowledge can come from experience alone. For several days these insinuations concerning me have been published, and reporters have been calling on me to answer this or that specific question. It is very annoying to have one's name mixed up in such a disgusting manner, and while my friends will not for a moment believe any of these nasty stories, yet I propose once and for all to state that I will hold every person and newspaper responsible, not only in the civil, but criminal courts, for any improper use of my name.

"That there may be no doubt upon the matter, and that the public will thoroughly understand me, it may as well be known that I have scarcely a speaking acquaintance with any member of the Police Department in New York City, either civilian or uniform, except the Commissioner, and I have not seen him since last Fall, except at a public banquet, at which we were both present at the guests' table, and greeted each other.

"I have not discussed police affairs with Mayor Gaynor since the early part of his administration, when he offered to make me Commissioner. I declined the office because I did not feel competent to handle the many difficult questions bound to arise, and feared that failure would injure my law practice, upon which I am dependent for a living. I now believe that I was wrong, for my administration would at least have been such that no effort to shield lawbreakers could have been attributed to me, and I would not now be the target of the base insinuations that are aimed at me solely because I was for more than twenty years associated with the Mayor, and had a part in all his efforts to lift government in the city up to a better and higher plane.

"It should not be necessary to deny acquaintance with those who are making these false statements concerning me, but lest silence be construed to be an admission, I desire to say that I have never seen any of them, and have never had any communication, directly or indirectly, with any one in any way connected with them.

"I have been asked if it is true, as printed, that I met Herman Rosenthal at the Knickerbocker Hotel by appointment and talked for one and a half hours with him. I did not meet him at the Knickerbocker Hotel, either by appointment or otherwise, nor did I ever in my life meet him or see him, or have any communication with him, or any of the crooks mentioned as his associates. Every other report in which my name has been used in this unspeakable connection is equally false.

"The suggestion that Lieut. Becker is a relative of mine or that I was responsible for his appointment is also false in very particular. During the administration of Commissioner Cropsey it was published that an Inspector of Police and I were running the department from the Knickerbocker Hotel, and that this Inspector was engaged to marry my sister. I had not seen the Inspector named for many months, and, in fact, had no intimacy or association with him, and I am sure that he has never seen any sister of mine. I have not sought to advise either the Mayor or any of his cabinet upon any question, and for more than a year have scarcely seen any of them."

NEW CIRCULAR FOR SCHEPPS.

Waldo Continues Injunction Against Giving Out News of Rosenthal Case.

The work of closing all the avenues of news at Police Headquarters was continued yesterday by direction of Commissioner Waldo. Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty handed out a new circular calling for the arrest of the four men still at large in the Rosenthal murder. Inspector Hughes declared he had nothing to say, and when the reporters saw Commissioner Waldo late in the afternoon he said the same thing.

He was asked why so many precautions had been taken to keep reporters from getting news from the police. He explained that a good way not to catch a criminal was to let him know that the police were after him. He intimated that if the four men who were wanted for their alleged part in the killing of Rosenthal had not been notified of the fact that the police were after them, through the newspapers, they might now be in prison. He declared that he was strongly opposed to letting the newspapers know anything about what the police were doing until the men wanted were captured.

The new circular sent out by the police contained the picture and a description of Sam Schepps, who, according to Rose's confession, met the men who killed Rosenthal in Forty-second Street and paid them $1,000. The circular said that Schepps was wanted for murder and described him in this way:

American Hebrew; occupation enlarger of photos, real estate, or other agent or salesman, gambler, age 35 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 145 to 150 pounds; slender build, light complexion, skin a little rough, light hair, blue eyes, large nose, wears nose glasses, one eye a little crossed, gold filling in teeth, smooth shaven, intelligent, smooth talker, dresses neatly, wears considerable jewelry, constant frequenter of theatres, associate of sporting men, vaudeville actors, &c.; accustomed to good living, spends much time in Turkish baths; incessant cigarette smoker.

The circular was sent to the police all over the country. It also contained the pictures and descriptions of the three men who were said to have fired the shots that killed Rosenthal. Their names are Harry Horowitz, also known as "Gyp the Blood," Levy, and Jones; Louis Rosenberg, also known as Marks, "Lefty Louie," Louis Baker, and Charles Raymond, and Frank Siedenshue, also known as Frank Muller, "Whitie" Lewis, "Whitie" Jack, and Jacob Siegel.

In its account of the developments in the Rosenthal case THE NEW YORK TIMES said yesterday that gambling in this city thrived best in the first five police inspection districts. It was said that anything persistently wrong with the police administration in any part of the city must ultimately be put at the doors of the Inspectors. This statement was made on the authority of one of the highest police officials in the city, who said that if gambling was not eradicated in his district the Inspector in charge was either incompetent or corrupt.

Inspector John Daly of the Second Inspection District said last night that an Inspector could close up any gambling house in his district if he kept after the gamblers. He declared that there was not a single gambling house in his district, and that he had succeeded in keeping his district clean of that vice. The Second Inspection District begins at the Battery and runs north on the west side of Broadway to Park Row, thence to the Bowery, to Fourth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, to the North Rievr, and back to the Battery. It was admitted yesterday that this district was absolutely free of gambling houses. At one time it was thickly sprinkled with poolrooms, but when Inspector Daly took charge some three years ago he cleaned it up, and he has kept it clean.

Commissioner Waldo was asked yesterday if he had heard that a subscription paper was being circulated in the department to obtain money for the defence of Lieut. Becker. He replied that he knew nothing of such a paper, and declared that he would dismiss any policeman, no matter what his rank was, who participated in any such work. The question made the Commissioner very indignant. He declared that it was equivalent to asking him if he was assisting in helping a policeman to escape punishment for a crime.

The Commissioner had a short talk with Mayor Gaynor yesterday afternoon, and when he returned to Police Headquarters the old report that he had offered his resignation to the Mayor was circulated again. There was absolutely no foundation for it. The Commissioner declared that he had not resigned, has no immediate intention of resigning, and that the Mayor had said nothing that made him think his resignation was desired.

BURNS IS NOT TALKING.

Denies Interviews Attributed to Him on the Rosenthal Case.

Detective William J. Burns said yesterday that he wished the newspapers which have been guilty of it would stop printing alleged interviews with him about the Rosenthal murder case.

"I have not said one word to any newspaper reporter about the case," said Mr. Burns yesterday. "I have been asked many times if I had been engaged in the case and I have declined to answer either yes or no.

"If you stop to think for a moment, you will see how useless I would be if I let everybody know just what I was doing. Secrecy is one part, and a very big part, of my business. We can't do detective work with a band of music. I have not said a word about the Rosenthal case, I don't intend to say a word about it, so far as I know now, and if it should happen that I ever do have any news to give to the newspapers I shall give it to all of them at the same time."

Detective Burns said that he was more interested just now in the telegraphone than in anything else. He described this instrument as the most wonderful device yet invented for catching criminals.

GAYNOR DIDN'T MEAN JEWS

In Discussing Foreign Criminals in the Rosenthal Case.

Mayor Gaynor received a letter yesterday from B. E. Greenspan, a merchant of 30 Ridge Street, commenting upon a recent statement made by the Mayor regarding foreign criminals in connection with the Rosenthal case. The Mayor sent this reply:

Office of the Mayor.
Aug. 1, 1912.

Dear Mr. Greenspan: I thank you very much for your letter. You understand the matter correctly. I have not said so much as one word about the Jews in connection with the Rosenthal murder. I have not used the word at all. In my letter I said that those whose names have been published in connection with the gambling murder and with gambling showed them to be "degenerate foreigners" who gave the police great trouble. And if you look at the list of these names you will find that they are not all Jews, although it contains several or many Jews.

But if the list were all Jews, I am sufficiently acquainted with the Jewish intellect and character to know that the Jews do not shield criminals of their race any more than any other criminals. They rate all criminals alike. I cannot help Rabbi Wise. He is supposed to be a preacher and a charitable man. That he has borne false witness against me concerneth him more than it concerneth me. He seems to read the Hearst newspapers and accept their statements as true. What a howling wilderness the mind of such a man must be. And yet he professes to be a teacher and even a noisy censor.

I have no use for these inflammatory orators. They are all voices and no conscience or heart. We all have to do "the best we can, and should of all things stand by the truth and by our training and convictions. A degenerate outlaw is the same to me, Jew or Gentile. I wish we could be rid of such. Sincerely yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

B. E. Greenspan, Esq., 30 Ridge Street, New York City.

It was in a letter to Police Commissioner Waldo that the Mayor referred to the foreign criminals.

LET VARELLA SUSPECTS GO.

No Evidence Against Men Who Surrender—Arrests in Pittsburgh.

Two men, who were in the Café Dante, at 163 West Thirty-fourth Street, when James Varella, the proprietor, was shot and killed by friends of "Dago" Frank, one of the men charged with killing Herman Rosenthal, were arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Yorkville Court yesterday by Detective Trojan of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The men said they were John Griffin of 54 Greene Street and John Morris of 150 West Twenty-fourth Street. They were charged with homicide, and were held without bail.

Later in the day they were brought before Coroner Hellenstein. Detective Trojan said that the prisoners had given themselves up as soon as they heard that the police wanted them. It developed that the police were looking for two men who were said to have been near the scene of the murder. Nothing was known against either of the prisoners. The charge of homicide was withdrawn, and the prisoners were paroled in the custody of their lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—Three Italians, roughly dressed but with $700 in their pockets, are being held at the Central Police Station while Supt. McQuaid is in communication with the New York police. They are suspected of knowing something of the killing of Varella, who turned up "Dago" Frank. The three men were arrested when they left the New York Limited last night. They left the station separately, but met again in Liberty Avenue. The detectives followed, and when they got together they were arrested.

They tell conflicting stories. John Belvisto says he lives at 206 Union Street, New York. Carpar Parisee and Cosara Cosino say they live in Brooklyn.

Take My Advice—Pusey for Good Printing. Pusey Press, 136 West 42d. 5447 Broadway. —Adv.

WON'T LET WATSON CONDUCT INQUIRY

Alderman Curran Says It Would Be Equivalent to Giving the Mayor a Pail of Whitewash.

MAY KILL INVESTIGATION

Though Republican Aldermen Think Tammany Won't Dare to Hold Out for Watson—Inquiry Promised.

If the Aldermen decide at the special meeting of the board on Monday to appoint a committee to investigate police condition as a result of the disclosures of graft following the Rosenthal murder, neither Mayor Gaynor nor Corporation Counsel Watson will have a hand in the selection of the counsel to conduct the inquiry. This was decided upon yesterday at a conference of the Republican members of the board, led by Alderman Henry H. Curran, who threatened the Mayor with mandamus proceedings a few days ago if he persisted in his refusal to issue a call for the special meeting.

Mr. Curran and his party associates among the Aldermen take the stand that inasmuch as the Mayor has already put himself on record as being opposed to an Aldermanic investigation it would be unseemly for him to dictate now who should be in charge of it. The Mayor said that he expetced Corporation Counsel Watson or one of his assistants to conduct the proceedings, and Mr. Watson issued a statement yesterday to the effect that it was his duty to conduct the inquiry, and that he intended to do so. This will probably precipitate a bitter wrangle over the selection of counsel when the board meets on Monday, and if the Republican members do not have their own way there may be no investigation at all. Mr. Curran and his associates believe, they say, that the Tammany members of the board will not dare, in the face of aroused public opinion, to insist upon picking a man from one of the city departments who is directly responsible to the Mayor.

Watson Determined to Act.

Corporation Counsel Watson was annoyed when he reached his office yesterday and learned that the Aldermen responsible for the call for an investigation did not intend that his office should share in it. He at once issued this statement:

Let me say, once for all, that in this grave public crisis I shall not abdicate my official functions, and more especially shall I not do so in the face of a dastardly insinuation that an investigation of the Police Department under my legal direction will not be thorough and searching, and conducted without fear or favor.

In the existing situation it is not only my duty to act, but the opportunity presented for an unprecedented public service is one of which I shall not be unreasonably deprived. The nature of this service is not one that I would ordinarily seek. I greatly deplore, as all must, the occasion for it, but neither the influence of this feeling nor any other can deter me from searching out any rotten spots which may exist, and, when found, from laying them bare to the bone.

Alderman Curran laughed when he read the statement, and declared that it simply showed that Mayor Gaynor had made up his mind to dominate the proceedings. While he didn't object to Mr. Watson personally, he said, his selection would mean that the investigation would get nowhere.

"We might as well give the Mayor a pail of whitewash and a brush and let him finish the job," he said. "The Mayor has done or said nothing since last week, or when I first talked with him about the inquiry, which shows that he has changed his attitude toward it in the least.

"Under no circumstances will we permit the Corporation Counsel or his office to conduct the investigation. This means no reflection upon Mr. Watson personally, but he is appointed by the Mayor and removable by him, the same as the Police Commissioner. This matter should be taken out of the Mayor's hands entirely. I look with suspicion on the very fact that the Mayor should even suggest that Mr. Watson should take charge of this investigation. The Mayor knows as well as I that investigating committees have the right to appoint their own counsel, and I repeat that it looks suspicious that at the very same time that he calls the board together he should ask Mr. Watson, his own appointee, to take charge. Every courtesy will be extended Mr. Watson or any member of his office if the investigation is begun. He will be allowed to sit with the committee and ask questions, but he will not be allowed to shape the inquiry. There are plenty of good, non-partisan lawyers in the city who are well able to conduct an investigation, and we will have no trouble in obtaining them."

Mr. Curran is likely to be Chairman of the committee, and he says that every effort will be made to prevent criticism on the score of politics.

"If any Republican," he said, "no matter who he may be or whatever influence he may wield, is hit by the investigation he will be hit just as hard as a man of any other political stripe. We may find Republicans as well as Democrats or Fusionists who have been profiting nefariously, but the result will be the same. All will be compelled to take their medicine.

May Call the Mayor First.

"The committee will have full power. Books and records dealing with the lines of the investigation, no matter if they are city owned or private, will be brought by an order of the Supreme Court before us and scrutinized for any evidence affecting the inquisition. We shall have full power to subpoena any one, civilian as well as uniformed employes of the Police Department, and we may even call the Mayor himself. In fact, it seems to be a good idea to call the Mayor first and work down instead of up.

"District Attorney Whitman has assured me of his hearty co-operation. He said he would lend every assistance in his power. He may detail one or two assistants to attend the sessions, and possibly will be present himself. The main thing is to get the services of the right kind of counsel.

The names of several famous inquisitors have already been suggested and we are considering them. Among those suggested are ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, and William M. Ivins. We won't allow counsel from the Corporation Counsel's office to be forced upon us. Sooner than that we will shut down on the investigation and the citizens of New York will know who is responsible for it. This inquiry has been opposed all along by the Mayor and he is opposed to it now. In his letter to Mr. Watson the Mayor said something about being nagged, but he is the only nagger, and he shows it every day. He said something to me about the Aldermen stultifying themselves, but he is stultifying himself and the Corporation Counsel by the course he is pursuing.

President John Purroy Mitchel of the Aldermen was asked yesterday whether he was interested in the proposed investigation of the police by the Aldermen.

"I am not," he replied, "and I don't intend to take any interest in it. It is a nasty mess and I am very glad my official duties do not make it necessary for me to take a hand in it. The Committee on Rules of the board will name the members of the investigating committee, and the committee that is named will do the rest. I will have nothing whatever to do with it."

TO SUPERVISE CHAUFFEURS.

Secretary of State Has a Plan to Prevent Criminals from Driving Autos.

A plan to prevent chauffeurs with a criminal record from running automobiles will be submitted to the Legislature in a few weeks by Secretary of State Lazansky. Mr. Lazansky will recommend that a law be enacted providing that no licenses be granted in cities of the first class to chauffeurs unless the applicant has been approved by a particular officer of the Police Department. Mr. Lazansky would have the Police Department obtain a record of each chauffeur now licensed, and in this way drive out the undesirable men when the time comes for them to renew their licenses.

The police have declared that there are more than 200 ex-convicts operating taxicabs and automobiles in New York City, and it has been shown that these chauffeurs are, many of them, in collusion with gangsters and other criminals.

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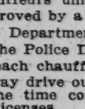

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WILSON'S HANDS OFF NEW YORK FIGHT

Won't Intervene in the Local Situation in Any State, He Declares.

TROOPS TO PROTECT HIM

The Governor Reluctantly Consents to Have Guardsmen Keep Crowds Back on Notification Day.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 1.—The insistent hand-shakers of the Jersey coast have at last forced Gov. Woodrow Wilson to modify the extreme democracy that has heretofore been the prevailing atmosphere of the Little White House, in which he lives on State land. For the day of the official notification, on which Ollie James will lead fifty-two official notifiers to Sea Girt, and which thousands of Jerseymen will make a day of general Democratic festival, there will be soldiers about the Governor's lawn, and ropes will be stretched to divide the official visitors from the others.

It is hard for Gov. Wilson to consent to the employment of guardsmen and ropes. When the news came from Baltimore that he was the convention's choice and thousands of his neighbors flocked in upon his lawns, he refused to consider a suggestion of Gen. Sadler, commander of the National Guard, that he have the troops from the near-by rifle range as guards to keep the crowd in order.

"Let the people come," he said. But the Governor, when it came to making plans for receiving the members of Ollie James's Committee on Notification, was more familiar with the business of being a Presidential candidate than he was when he first held out both hands to the Jersey hand-shakers.

In conference with Ollie James, who was his guest for luncheon to-day, Gov. Wilson completed the arrangements for receiving the convention's formal notice to him on the afternoon of Aug. 7.

Gov. Wilson, in describing the plan for making his speech, stated that he intended to have the members of the Notification Committee, and the guests of the committee who have been invited by Ollie James, at his home for luncheon two hours before the beginning of the speech-making.

"Mr. James will assemble the committee members at the Hotel Imperial in New York," said Gov. Wilson, "and he will bring them here on a train arriving at about 1 o'clock. I will have luncheon prepared for them, and we expect to be through about 2:30 o'clock. As near 3 o'clock as possible I shall receive the notification on the front veranda and will make the speech of acceptance from the veranda immediately in front of the steps. One wing of the veranda will be reserved for the ladies of the party and some of the guests, while the main body will be on the lawn immediately in front."

Jersey City's Discordant Note.

An announcement made by Senator O'Gorman was to the effect that a larger party than the Governor was counting on would be here to listen to the speech of acceptance. Senator O'Gorman said many Senators and Congressmen were coming to Sea Girt for the occasion, and it is known that the official committee will also be reinforced by as many of the twenty-three Democratic Governors now in office as can come. One of these Governors is Marshall of Indiana, the Vice Presidential nominee. He has been invited to come both as a Democratic Governor and as Gov. Wilson's running mate. To neither invitation has any reply yet reached Gov. Wilson or Ollie James, according to statements made by them to-night.

Into the harmony of the occasion, through which the Democratic leaders are planning to emphasize the united condition of the Democracy, one small New Jersey group has insisted on throwing a discordant note. The group comes from Jersey City and is composed of the irreconcilable factions of Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City and Sheriff Wedin of Hudson County. The two factions fell out, it seems, over Mayor Wittpenn's nascent boom as candidate for Governor.

Wedin foresaw that if Wittpenn led the united Hudson County Democrats to Sea Girt he would gain some prestige, and Wedin didn't want Wittpenn to have any more prestige than the law allowed. So he organized his own cohorts into a rival group of United Hudson County Democrats, and both factions have announced that they will be among those present on the Governor's lawn on notification day.

Gen. Sadler did not say whether the coming of these two bitterly opposed factions had anything to do with his plans to muster "an ample military force." The latest from the Wittpenn-Wedin faction is that friends of both are distributing free tickets to Sea Girt for notification day and will bring out every man they can respectively muster.

From W. H. Samford, a lawyer of Montgomery, Ala., the Governor's first visitor of the day, he learned what he said was an interesting version of the growth of Progressive sentiment throughout the land. Mr. Samford said the schoolboys of twenty and ten years ago were growing up and seizing the reins of government, and that that was the significance of a college President's candidacy.

Mr. Samford suggested a Nation-wide organization of school teachers to work for Wilson and Marshall, and this the Governor approved.

Gov. Wilson entertained Joseph E. Davies, National Committeeman from Wisconsin and Secretary of the Campaign Committee, at dinner to-day, and constant ripples of laughter at the table followed the Governor's string of favorite limericks and anecdotes. With Senator O'Gorman and National Committeeman Saulsbury of Delaware, besides Mr. Davies, Gov. Wilson talked over the organization of the Campaign Committee and the task ahead of it.

To Keep Out of New York Fight.

Senator O'Gorman said he had talked over the situation with Gov. Wilson and had told him substantially what he was willing to tell for publication. This was that Wilson was going to get 90 per cent. of the independent vote, and that as a Presidential candidate it was not expected by his friends that he would take any part in the State fight in New York.

"Will there be opposition to the renomination of Gov. Dix?"

Senator O'Gorman hesitated a moment before answering.

"There are several candidates," he finally replied, and he could not be induced to make a statement more specific.

"How about Gov. Wilson?" was suggested. "Do you think he will intervene in the New York situation?"

"No," replied Senator O'Gorman; "and neither will his friends."

Gov. Wilson indorsed this portion of Senator O'Gorman's interview when it was read to him.

"We are not intervening," he said for himself and his friends, "in the local situation in any State. That is the programme all along the line. We don't think it would be proper to intervene."

Of the tariff Senator O'Gorman said he favored a general downward revision all along the line.

"How about the Roosevelt movement?" a reporter called out as he was stepping on his train.

"Oh, as to that," he answered, "the result will be that it will hopelessly disrupt the Republican Party and merely make doubly sure what was certain before. New York will be carried by Wilson and the State ticket will be elected. Conditions in the State could not be more encouraging. Nine-tenths of the independent vote will support both the State ticket and Gov. Wilson."

Henry Morgenthau, who it is believed will be Treasurer of the National Committee, called upon Gov. Wilson for a few minutes to introduce a friend and say good-bye to the Governor before leaving for a short vacation in the Adirondacks.

The Wilson-Marshall Democratic Association of the District of Columbia came up to see Gov. Wilson to-day, with 113 members in attendance. The 13 part of it was mentioned.

"Oh, that's all right," said Gov. Wilson, as he signed a card entitling him to honorary membership in the Washington society, "13 is a lucky number for me. I'm not afraid of No. 13. You know there are thirteen letters in my name, and in my thirteenth year at Princeton University I became its thirteenth President. Thirteen has been my lucky number right along."

"And then you expect to carry thirteen doubtful States?" some one spoke up.

"No," laughed Gov. Wilson, "we are not confining ourselves to that number."

From Philadelphia a delegation headed by Francis Fisher Kane asked the Governor to speak in that city. Gov. Wilson told the delegation that he was not ready to make definite speaking dates.

"I have been digging into my correspondence," the Governor said to-night, "and I find that my experience is like that of the Chicago frog that tried to jump out of the well. Every time he jumped up two feet he slipped back three, and the problem was to find out how long it would take him to get out."

The campaign fund to-night passed the $12,000 mark, counting only money that has been banked.

APPROVE WILSON TARIFF PLAN.

Senator Martin Says It Is in Accord with Democratic Platforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Gov. Wilson's declaration for a gradual revision of the tariff downward, so as not to destroy business that has grown up under protection, met with general approval from Democratic leaders in Congress. According to them Gov. Wilson in his campaign will simply be amplifying in his personal fight the party declarations in the two latest platforms. Except in isolated instances his policy will not be at variance, they say, with the policy already put into practice by the party here in both houses of Congress.

"If the Governor has been correctly quoted," said Mr. Martin, "he is simply applying in detail the two last Democratic platforms. In 1908 the party declared expressly for gradual revision. In 1912 it declared expressly for a revenue tariff. The Governor declares for business. Our bills are not radical. In some cases we would be hard put to it to show that they are not protective with rates ranging around 40 per cent. We certainly are not stripping American industries of the tariff wall. And even when we reach the revenue basis important incidental protection will inevitably remain.

"Legitimate business ought not to fear our revision. We intend to revise scientifically, and, while we wish to relieve the burdens as rapidly as possible, we do not wish to bring down business at the same time. Certainly no panic has been caused so far and no panic should be caused."

DIX GOING TO SEA GIRT.

Accepts Invitation to Attend Notification Ceremonies.

Replies to the invitations sent to Democratic Governors by William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to attend the notification ceremonies at Sea Girt on Aug. 7, are being received at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building. This message was received yesterday from Gov. Dix:

> It is my intention to be present at the notification ceremonies Aug. 7, and to personally assure Gov. Wilson that he may expect, and will receive, the earnest and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of the State of New York. Please convey to the Governor my sincere belief that his election is assured, and that he will be an important link in the chain of destiny of the American Nation. I am expressing not alone my personal view but that of the militant Democrats of this Commonwealth.

The members of the National Committee who will be present at the ceremonies will meet in New York the day before and go over the arrangements.

BULL MOOSE NEGRO TICKET.

Mississippi Faction Hold Convention and Indorse Roosevelt.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 1.—The faction of the new Progressive Party in Mississippi composed largely of negroes held a State Convention here last night, indorsed the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for President, adopted a platform, and elected twenty delegates to the Chicago Convention. White men were nominated for Presidential Electors in each of the eight districts.

The white faction of the Progressives also met here to-day to name delegates and Electors. The standing of each delegation will be thrashed out at Chicago.

EWING ALWAYS FOR WILSON.

National Committeeman Says He Did Not Change Over from Clark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in THE TIMES of Sunday, July 21, in connection with my selection as a member of the committee which is to have the management of the National Democratic campaign, I am referred to as having been a Clark man who changed to Wilson.

I shall be indebted to you for the publication of this letter correcting this statement, which I am sure you have made inadvertently.

Not only personally, but through my two newspapers, The New Orleans States and The Shreveport Times, I advocated the nomination of Gov. Wilson for several months before our Democratic State Convention met; was identified with the leadership of the Wilson forces in that convention, was chosen a Wilson delegate at large, and during the prolonged contest at Baltimore, first in the National Committee and later on the floor, was an active participant in the management of the Governor's interests.

I cannot, therefore, be classed as a Clark man who changed to Wilson.

ROBERT EWING,
National Committeeman for Louisiana.
New Orleans, La., July 29, 1912.

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ROOSEVELT MEN GET ON KANSAS BALLOTS

Colonel's Electors May Run as Republicans, Supreme Court Justices Rule.

CASE GOES TO THE COURT

And Bull Moose Men, If Elected, May Be Excluded from November Ballot by Court's Decision.

Associate Justices Pitney and Van Devanter of the United States Supreme Court sat in the Federal Building yesterday to hear the application of the Taft Republicans of Kansas for a writ of error and an order which would prevent from appearing on the Republican ballot at the primary elections in that State on Tuesday the names of the eight Presidential Electors who announced that if they were chosen they would cast their votes in the Electoral College for Col. Roosevelt.

As the matter was one of urgency on account of the necessity of getting the ballots printed in time for the primaries, the Justices took the case under deliberation immediately, and at 8:15 o'clock rendered their decision. The effect of it was that the Roosevelt Electors might have their names on the ballots, but that as an important question had been raised affecting the status of Presidential Electors the writ of error would be granted and the matter might be brought before the United States Supreme Court in the Fall in time for its decision before the general election. The result will be that it is possible that if the Roosevelt Electors are successful at the primaries they may still be excluded from the official Republican ticket in November by the decree of the Supreme Court.

Several important matters are included in the question brought before the Supreme Court Justices, particularly the right of Electors nominated on a party ticket to show their personal preferences once they have been elected, and the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over Electors.

Suit was first brought in Harvey County, Kan., and a temporary injunction against entering the names of the eight on the primary ballots was issued. Before the hearing on the permanent injunction could be held the Attorney General of Kansas asked the Kansas Supreme Court to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the printing of the Roosevelt names. This the Supreme Court did on the ground that the fraud alleged was not sufficient to warrant interference with the elections, and that the use made of the Presidential Elector's vote, once he had been elected to the College, was not a matter cognizable by a court of law.

Basis of the Appeal.

It held that there was a distinction between a political and a civil right, and that only the latter could be maintained in a court of law. There was no way, the court held, of holding a Presidential Elector's vote by law, as his obligation rested on his honor alone. It was from this decision that the Taft supporters appealed to the Supreme Court by seeking a writ of error. They alleged that the matter involved a Federal question, and was therefore in the jurisdiction of the highest court of the land. They were driven to do this by the difficult position in which the regular Republican organization will find itself if the Roosevelt electors are successful at the primary.

It will then be impossible to get the names of the Taft electors on the ballots in November in any way. Independent candidates by petition may be nominated and have their names printed, but not the names of party candidates. The law provides for the party nominations and for independent nominations by petition, but if the Taft men fail of their party nomination they cannot avail themselves of their independent nomination by petition. Of course, fervent supporters of Taft may memorize his faction's nominees for Presidential Elector and write them in on the blank spaces provided, but the practical politicians smile at the idea of such a loophole being of any real value.

They see the Roosevelt electors with their names printed under the Republican emblem with the regular party nominees for State offices beneath them, and they prophesied forlornly yesterday that just as soon as there was any attempt by the Republicans to split their votes so as to vote for the Taft electors and the regular State officers, the success of the Democratic State ticket would be assured.

Congressman M. E. Olmsted of Pennsylvania and D. R. Hite of Kansas appealed for the Taft petitioners, and Congressman F. S. Jackson and L. S. Keplinger of Kansas for the Roosevelt men. The court in the first instance had a good deal of difficulty in understanding the relation between the two Kansas factions, and the grounds of the application to the Supreme Court. At length Justice Van Devanter asked:

"Isn't the crux of the situation that the petitioners declare that they will be compelled either to vote for a candidate for President who they do not wish or not to vote at all, through the failure of the Kansas courts to hear the case on its merits?"

"That is it practically," said Congressman Olmsted.

Violation of Political Promise.

Congressman Jackson, however, maintained that all the fraud charged consisted of the violation of a political promise and that it was not a matter for the courts.

"Suppose ten Roosevelt men are chosen at the primary," then put in Justice Pitney, "how can Kansas Taft men vote for Taft in November?"

"Why, let them nominate Taft Electors by petition," replied Congressman Jackson, "just as the Roosevelt men can do if they are defeated. If you order the names of the Roosevelt men off the primary ballot, 100,000 Kansas men will write the Roosevelt Electors' names in on the ballot."

"You will concede," said Justice Pitney, "that a great many men are influenced by marking their ballots under the party designation. Is it not your purpose to obtain a political advantage by having your candidates apepar as the regular party nominees?"

"Certainly," assented Mr. Jackson; "I expect to be a candidate in November myself, and I demand the right to have my name placed on the ballot to the best advantage for myself. Your Honor seems to be under the misapprehension that all Kansas Republicans will vote for Taft."

The Congressman then urged that the case had been heard on its merits in the Kansas courts and that it was a contravention of State rights for the Federal courts to interfere, but Justice Van Devanter disagreed, reading from the Kansas court's decision "the character of the case is political and we cannot take cognizance."

Mr. Jackson then drew a distinction between the election of Congressmen and Electors, holding that the former was specially placed under the cognizance of the Federal authorities, but the Electors were State officers, and their election could not therefore be reviewed by the United States courts. Justice Pitney interrupted to say:

"While the State shall determine the method of choosing Electors, may not the Federal Government protect the voter in his rights under the State law?"

The case of the petitioners was presented by Mr. Hite, who thus explained the alleged fraud in the nomination of the Roosevelt men:

"The Kansas law requires 2,500 signatures for the nomination of Presidential Electors not affiliated with one party or impossible in such a State to get 2,500 Electors not affiliated with ont party or the other. So they could not make an independent nomination and therefore posed as Republicans, and when they had got the signatures declared they were in favor of a man who was not a Republican."

The Justice's Decision.

A good deal of stress was laid on a phrase in a Supreme Court decision, in which, in deciding a case concerning a Congressional election, it had included the questions concerning the election of Presidential Electors as well as of Congressmen as coming under the Federal jurisdiction. It was, however, of the nature of an obiter dictum, and the court, in giving its decision after deliberating for two hours and a half, stated that the matters brought up had not yet been authoritatively determined. Consequently it permitted the issue of a writ of error. Here is their decision in part:

> The record discloses that the plaintiffs specially and clearly asserted in the State courts certain rights claimed to arise under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that these rights, by necessary implication and intendment, were denied by the two State courts.
>
> Whether the rights asserted have a real basis in the Constitution and laws of the United States is the criterion by which we must determine whether the writ of error should be allowed. Under the settled practice, if the Justices to whom the application is made believe that the existence or non-existence of the rights asserted in involved in serious doubt, the writ should be allowed. We think that is the situation here.
>
> The questions raised do not seem to be determined or settled by any previous decision of the United States Supreme Court. Some of the opinions of the court contain expressions which tend to sustain the contentions of the plaintiffs. Whether in view of the facts in the cases in which these expressions occur they should be regarded as deliberate and controlling ought not to be determined otherwise than by the court itself.
>
> It is conceded that the questions are important and of large public concern, and we have concluded that those who present them are fairly entitled to the judgment of the court which by the Constitution is made the final arbiter of all controversies arising under that instrument. In this situation we think the writ of error should be allowed.
>
> But as courts are reluctant to interfere with the ordinary course of elections, whether primary or otherwise, as the rights asserted are not clear, but doubtful, and as the injury and public inconvenience which would result from a supersedeas or any like order, if eventually the judgment of the State court should be affirmed or the writ of error dismissed, would equal the injury which otherwise would ensue, we think no supersedeas or kindred order should be granted.

As soon as the decision was read by Justice Pitney, telegrams were sent off to Gov. Stubbs to announce the result. He had wired the contestants during the day that unless the printing of the ballots could start by 7 o'clock last night they could not be distributed in all districts of the State by Tuesday. The type for ballots was already set, but 300,000 ballots had to be struck off, and there was no time to be lost to put the job through.

MAY URGE OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Roosevelt Men Scared by Fear Colonel Will Adopt This Plank.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Fears that Col. Roosevelt is about to include old-age pensions in the Bull Moose platform caused all kinds of trouble to-day at the Chicago headquarters of the party.

Reports came from Oyster Bay that Col. Roosevelt has been showing great interest in the old-age pension scheme Lloyd-George instituted in England. The prospect of adding such a feature to the third party's platform worried every one.

A delegation of leaders called upon Senator Dixon but he could give them no satisfaction. Additional cause for their disturbance came from Medill McCormick, who was credited as the authority for the statement that Col. Roosevelt would draw heavily upon the "humanities" of Lloyd-George for his platform. The complaining had to content themselves with telegrams to Mr. Roosevelt begging him to be cautious.

A delegation of prominent negroes from Indianapolis, headed by George R. Knox, visited headquarters to find out whteher the reports were true that the Colonel had ordered the National Committee, which is to pass upon the contests Saturday, see that the Bull Moose aggregation would be a "white man's party" in the South.

Senator Dixon could offer no comfort and less information. The Southern contests, he insisted, would be settled on their merits. This problem will come up when the contests from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia are heard by the committee. In these States the original Roosevelt men barred the negroes. So the blacks held conventions of their own, and will insist upon putting contestants on the temporary roll.

The question whether the party is to be a genuine new party has not been solved. It is expected that the Colonel will settle this when he arrives here next week. In Pennsylvania, California, Kansas, and other States they want the Republican label, but in the South that would be suicidal, for the Democrats have served notice that they will not participate.

Senator Dixon tries to be as cheerful as can be. "Few people realize," he declard to-day, "how full of possibilities things are for a landslide for this new party."

Then he turned to one of his newspaper visitors.

"You're from New York?" he asked.

"Yes."

"How did you find the third party sentiment in there?" he queried, proudly.

"There isn't any," was the reply.

"You don't find any sentiment for Wilson down there, do you?" was the Senator's next question.

"Yes," came the reply.

That ended the colloquy.

Judge J. L. Stevens of Iowa, who is a delegate at large from that State to the convention reported that the leading German Democratic newspaper would support Col. Roosevelt, and that the Iowa Democrats would be represented largely in the new party. From Virginia there came to the meeting Clarence B. Strause, a lifelong Democrat, who is one of the Progressive Party's delegates from the Old Dominion. Mr. Strause said:

"I have heard personally from scores of Virginia Democrats who will support the new party. They want two real parties to stand on either side of a line drawn at right angles to the dividing line of the past. The new party principles appeal to these men."

Medill McCormick has sent the following telegram to thirteen Republican members of Congress from Illinois:

> The Executive Committee of the National Progressive Party in Illinois directs me to ask whether it be your purpose to support William H. Taft or Theodore Roosevelt in the forthcoming campaign for the Presidency and to request that you favor them with an answer by telegraph addressed to their headquarters in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, in order that your decision may be made known to the Progressive Station Convention and to the delegates from your Congressional district in convention assembled on Saturday next.

The Congressmen to whom this message was addressed are Martin B. Madden, James R. Mann, William W. Wilson, George Edmund Foss, Ira C. Copely, John C. McKenzie, James McKinney, George W. Prince, John A. Sterling, Joseph G. Cannon, William A. Rodenberg, N. B. Thistlewood, and Charles E. Fuller.

Ralph C. Otis, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the National Convention, announced to-night that a block of several convention seats, good for all sessions of the convention, would be placed on sale at the popular price of $3.

Senator Dixon also said that Gov. Johnson of California would call the convention to order, as Chairman of the provisional National Committee, and would introduce the Temporary Chairman, former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana.

The time for Col. Roosevelt's address before the convention may be changed. Originally it was announced that he would speak Monday night. This was changed to Tuesday noon. Now, however, there seems to be a desire on the part of the leaders to have the address delivered Monday night.

Priestly Quits National Committee.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Aug. 1.—Col. George C. Priestly, Republican National Committeeman from Oklahoma, to-night tendered his resignation in a telegram to Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

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INDIANA BULL MOOSE NOMINATE BEVERIDGE

State Convention Names a Full Ticket and Acclaims Roosevelt —Radical Platform.

DO NOT EXPECT VICTORY

Campaign Is for Eclipse of Lorimer, Taft's Machine in Ohio, and Penrose, Says Flinn's Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1.—With the assembling of the largest and most enthusiastic State Convention held in recent years, the Indiana Bull Moose party was launched here to-day. A strictly Progressive platform in harmony with the ideas of Col. Roosevelt and Albert J. Beveridge, who was nominated for Governor, was adopted. There were 1,441 delegates, and every county was well represented. Only a few of the Old Guard Democratic and Republican leaders participated in the proceedings, but many of them were present as spectators. The convention named the following ticket:

Governor—Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis; Lieutenant Governor—Fred Landis, Logansport; Secretary of State—Lawson Mace, Scottsburg; State Auditor—Harvey Cushman, Linton; State Treasurer—B. B. Baker, Monticello; Supreme Court Judges—J. B. Wilson, Bloomington; Theodore Shockney, Union City; Appellate Court Judge—Minor Tate, Bloomfield; Statistician—Thad. Moore, Anderson; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles E. Spalding, Winamac; Reporter Supreme Court—Frank Miller, Clinton; Attorney General—Clifford Jackman, Huntington; Chairman of State Committee—Edwin M. Lee, Lawrenceburg.

Two large bull moose heads adorned the balconies and an enormous picture of Col. Roosevelt was suspended above the stage. There was no sorrow expressed at cutting away from the old party. Every mention of Col. Roosevelt and ex-Senator Beveridge brought demonstrations.

The nomination of Mr. Beveridge was by acclamation. He was brought to the hall by a committee appointed to notify him of his nomination. An ovation greeted him, following which he made a notable speech.

Fred K. Landis, former Member of Congress, who was Temporary Chairman, arraigned the old parties. The first mention of Col. Roosevelt's name was the cause for calls and hisses. Mr. Landis said that the Republican National Committee should have nominated Bruce Ismay for Vice President and Dr. Cook for Chairman in order to complete its road roller work.

The convention also elected six delegates at large to the National Convention at Chicago and two Electors at Large. The platform adopted advocated the initiative, referendum, and recall, direct election of United States Senators, woman suffrage, and primary nomination of all elective officials. The bull moose was adopted as the official emblem of the party.

County option, upon which the resolution of the committee threatened to split, was approved in the final draft of the platform as the most practicable means of control of the liquor traffic until the initiative and referendum should be made a part of the State's organized law.

FEARS FOR VERMONT.

Prouty Expects Reduced Republican Majority Will Sway Other States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Former Gov. G. H. Prouty of Vermont is spending a few days in London before going to Scotland, and later intends paying an extended visit to Russia. In a talk with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on the political situation in his State Mr. Prouty said:

"Last Spring the people of Vermont did surprising things. They went wild to a certain extent and divided the State between Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, giving Mr. Taft four and Col. Roosevelt two delegates to Chicago. But I think this will straighten out itself, and that the State will swing into line all right for Mr. Taft.

"I am afraid, however, that the regular Republican majority will be reduced. This will be bad. Vermont is the first State to vote, and usually is a good barometer to indicate general results. Many people watch Vermont and take their cue from her vote to be on the winning side.

"It seems uncertain yet whether Vermont will put a Roosevelt ticket in the field. Ernest Batchelder, who is one of Col. Roosevelt's principal supporters in the State, is advising a Roosevelt ticket, but other Roosevelt men are urging Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket. This will also be bad, because Mr. Howe, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a slick article. He was in the Legislature when I was Governor. I watched him, and know him well. I don't think him a safe man to trust, but he has a persuasive manner on the stump, and if the Roosevelt men are advised to vote for him, it is likely to swing votes from the Republicans to the Democrats and have the unfortunate result of reducing the Republican majority, though I don't think the Democrats can carry the State. The whole situation looks unfortunate for the Republicans.

"I have just had a letter from my brother-in-law in Massachusetts, who is closely in touch with the political situation in that State. He tells me that it is impossible to make a forecast of any value regarding Massachusetts. Anything may happen there. From present indications that State may go for either party.

"The result in Pennsylvania was astounding. The only explanation of the Roosevelt victory is in the use of money by Flinn, who must have thrown it out by bucketfuls.

"But the situation has become so mixed for the Republican Party that at present it looks very bad for it. This, however, may be a good thing in the end. After they get their licking they have to get together and straighten out the muddle in the party, and this is what Republicans must do if the party is going to amount to anything in the end."

VICTORY NOT EXPECTED.

Fight Aimed at Lorimer, Taft, and Penrose, Says Flinn's Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 1.—The Bull Moose Party does not hope to put Roosevelt in the Presidential chair, but is going into the contest to eliminate certain political bosses, according to Paul S. Ache, first lieutenant to William Flinn. Mr. Ache says the third party has for its purpose, primarily, the eclipse of Lorimer in Illinois, the Taft machine in Ohio, and Penrose in Pennsylvania. Mr. Flinn declines to talk of this programme.

Democratic State leaders met to-day in Pittsburgh and discussed ways and means to finance the campaign.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—The Roosevelt campaign in Pennsylvania this Fall will be fought under the name of the Washington Party. In compliance with the State law, pre-emptions of the name of the Washington Party were filed here to-day from practically every one of the 207 legislative districts, the 50 Senatorial districts, and the 32 Congressional districts, as well as for the State at large.

Young's Hats

"They're Off!"

1/3 below regular prices now for all Young Straws.

CALLS HOTCHKISS A BOSS.

Disappointed Bull Mooser of Rochester Attacks State Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 1.—The convention of the National Progressive Party for the Thirty-eighth Congressional District to-night named the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Stebbins, former pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and A. Emerson Babcock, once Republican Supervisor from Brighton, as delegates to Chicago.

The proceedings were harmonious, but after adjournment Lewis H. Letson issued a statement in which he denounced the State Chairman, Mr. Hotchkiss, and other Bull Moose leaders in this section, declaring that he promoted the Progressive movement in Monroe County and should have been chosen a delegate to Chicago.

"It will require a great deal of Christian fortitude to enable me to bear the shackles of the new boss," declared Letson, referring to Mr. Hotchkiss.

McMILLIN WINS BY 20,000.

Democratic Candidate for Governor Carries 75 Tennessee Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—Ex-Gov. Benton McMillin won the Democratic Gubernatorial primary to-day, leading his four opponents so far that he received as many votes as the combined opposition. He carried each of the three grand divisions of the State and all of the ten Congressional districts, with the exception of the Third, which will go to T. R. Preston, a Chattanooga banker.

The plurality of McMillin will be about 20,000 out of a vote that will be under 100,000. He carries seventy-five out of the ninety-six counties in the State.

Presidential Campaign by Auto.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—A Presidential campaign by automobile was arranged for to-day by Eugene W. Chapin of Chicago, who is the Prohibition candidate for President. Following a meeting on Boston Common the campaigners planned a trip through several cities and towns in Massachusetts.

Taft Changes Tennessee Nominations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President Taft withdrew to-day the nominations of William T. H. Thorn and Atlas M. Lee, to be Postmasters, respectively, at Rutherford and Huntington, Tenn., and nominated in their places John W. Akin and E. A. Morgan.

KINKS IN ELECTION LAW.

Carmody Settles Fine Points About the Balloting for Electors.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Attorney General Carmody, in an opinion sent to-day to John R. Voorhis, State Superintendent of Elections, holds that "where voting machines are in use and provided with a separate ballot in which the party columns, or rows, contain only the words "Presidential Electors," without naming the individual candidates for that position, a voter cannot legally vote for the list of candidates of any party by means of a printed slip pasted in a space provided in the machine for that purpose. He may, however, in that manner vote for candidates for that position where he chooses not to vote for the candidates nominated by any one political party."

This question arose in regard to the interpretation of the Levy election law, which provides that Presidential Electors shall be voted for by separate ballot, distinct from the one containing the list of candidates for State and local offices, so far as it applies to voting machines.

In another opinion the Attorney General holds that the sections of the Election law which relate to Presidential Electors "render unnecessary the display of the names of all of the candidates for that position in separate spaces on the voting machines."

HADLEY WARNS REPUBLICANS

Not Necessary to Form Third Party, He Says, to Vote for Roosevelt.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—Gov. Hadley gave out a statement last night calling upon all Republicans to stand for the regular party organizations in this State. The Governor, however, declined to say that he will support Taft. He said:

"It is evident that a number of Republicans throughout the State are joining in the organization of a Progressive Party because of their unwillingness to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention. It is not necessary, under the laws of this State to join in the formation of a new party in order to vote for Col. Roosevelt for President.

"I stand, and I intend to continue to stand, in favor of progressive policies and principles; but I have been unable to see how the success of these principles and policies can be subserved by abandoning and thus accomplishing the defeat of the only political party in which they can be made successful in this State in this campaign; I believe the record of the Republican Party in this State shows that it is a truly progressive party organization.

J. N. Adam Left $100,000 to Charity.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The late James N. Adam, former Mayor of Buffalo left property valued at $800,000 according to the report of the State Tax Appraiser filed this afternoon with Surrogate Hart. Charity will receive approximately $100,000, divided among local institutions. The remainder of the estate goes to relatives.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.

ARE NOW HOLDING THEIR

Final Clearance Sales

Women's and Misses' Summer Apparel

At Mere Fractions of Former Prices

Tailored Suits, $22.50—*Formerly $45 to $58*

Tailored Suits, $32.50—*Formerly $65 to $95*

Imported Suits, $42.50—*Formerly $95 to $175*

Linen Suits, $15 & $20—*Formerly $35 to $65*

Novelty and Motor Coats, $15—*Formerly $35 to $55*

Silk and Cloth Afternoon Coats, $25 *Formerly $50 to $85*

Linen Dresses, $10—*Formerly $25 to $38*

Hand-made Lingerie Dresses, $15—*Formerly $32 to $48*

Silk and Net Dresses, $25—*Formerly $45 to $95*

Silk and Net Dresses, $35—*Formerly $65 to $125*

Afternoon Gowns, $45—*Formerly $85 to $175*

Evening Wraps, $35—*Formerly $65 to $85*

Afternoon Coats and Wraps, $25—*Formerly $55 to $85*

Silk Coatees, $10—*Formerly $18.50 to $35*

Street and Dress Hats, $7.50—*Formerly $18 to $35*

No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Stern Brothers

To-day, Friday, and Saturday Until Noon

Clearance Sales of

Men's Furnishings

Men's Negligee and Pleated Shirts, of Woven Madras or Mercerized Fabrics and French Percale, with soft turn back or regular cuffs, at 85c

Actual Values $1.25 and 1.50

Men's Silk Scarfs

At One-Half Regular Price

Included in this sale are Plain Colored Silks and a large variety of Fancy Patterns and Colorings, mostly Open End Four-in-Hands, also some French Seam Four-in-Hands, at 25c

Actual Value 50c Each

Bathing Suits

Men's Two Piece Worsted Suits, fancy edge stripes, at $1.75, 2.25, 2.85, 3.75

Values from $2.50 to 6.00

Boys' Two Piece Worsted Suits, Value $2.00, at $1.65

Children's One Piece Flannel Suits, at $1.50, 1.85

Values $2.00 and 2.50

West 23d and 22d Streets

THE TIMES'S DAILY CABLE DISPATCHES

BRITISH PLANNING FOR 1916 OLYMPIC

Fund of $125,000 to Develop Athletes for the Games Is One Proposal.

AN ACRIMONIOUS DISCUSSION

Athletic Advisory Club Holds a Largely Attended Meeting to Discuss How to Win in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A meeting of the Athletic Advisory Club, which was originally formed for the purpose of advising and assisting Olympic athletes, was held this evening under the Presidency of Lord Desborough for the purpose of discussing the question how Great Britain could win at the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916. The meeting was largely attended, many athletes and lovers of athletics being present.

Lord Desborough and other speakers agreed that if Great Britain meant to recover her prestige she must take matters seriously, like other nations, and organize. Lord Desborough said that Great Britain had not done so badly in track events at Stockholm, but even in the palmiest days of English running he did not think Englishmen could have done much better against a marvel like Kolehmainen. "Indeed," added Lord Desborough, "the Finn did so well that I would not be surprised to see him running for the United States at Berlin."

The Rev. De Courcy Laffan said a Swedish trainer had told him that if he had had the British athletes under his hands for three months the Americans would not have stood a chance.

Sir A. Conan Doyle sent a letter to the meeting, announcing that he intended to appeal to the public for £25,000, ($125,000.)

The London County Council sent a letter offering the use of the London parks for training purposes. The Government has been approached with a view to assistance for the athletes. Lord Desborough stated that the German Government and probably the French Government would give their athletes financial assistance for the next games.

After a vigorous and sometimes acrimonious discussion a resolution was passed to the effect that it was necessary that money should be collected for the purpose of discovering and developing athletic talent, and that a committee be formed for the purpose of obtaining the necessary support and for forwarding the proposal that British athletes should be entered as one united empire team.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—At the meeting of the Athletic Advisory Club to-night Lord Desborough proposed that a fund of $25,000 should be raised in each of the next three years, and $50,000 the fourth year, to be used for preparations.

J. G. Merrick, President of the Athletic Union in Canada and Secretary of the Canadian Olympic Committee, declared that if the same care were taken in athletics as in rowing and football, and if the Olympic winners were held in as high regard as in the United States, Canada and Great Britain could produce as good a team as the United States.

The most exaggerated impressions prevail in England regarding the American Olympic team. Enormous sums were spent and an army of trainers was carried, according to the British newspapers. Lord Desborough is quoted as saying that the running track and swimming tank constructed aboard the steamer Finland for the Americans cost $100,000.

Blackwood's Magazine prints an article under the head, "The Folly of International Sport," which is the fiercest attack upon the Americans that has yet appeared. It accuses them of being professionals, "whose only business is to show that 'these United States' can whip the universe." The editorial continues:

"In the train of the heroes came a vast army of 'rooters,' a peculiar adjunct to athleticism happily unknown among Englishmen. We saw them four years ago, and do not cherish a pleasant memory of their antics. It is the business of the 'rooters' to encourage their own champions and to prove their disgust at every success not won under the Stars and Stripes. To this end they came armed with tin trumpets and unseemly things called college yells."

The article concludes by advocating that the Olympic Games be abandoned.

THE SUFFRAGETTES' LATEST.

Many Wires Connecting Telephone Call Boxes in Edinburgh Cut.

EDINBURGH Aug. 1.—Suffragettes cut many of the telephone wires connecting the public call boxes in Edinburgh to-day.

SEEKS ISMAY FOR EVIDENCE.

Master In Steamship Combination Case Going Abroad to Hear Him.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 1.—Charles E. Pickett, Clerk of the United States Court here, who is the master in the inquiry into an alleged steamship combination, will sail for Southampton on Aug. 22, to take the testimony of J. Bruce Ismay, head of the International Mercantile Marine Company, on the question of steamship rates. He will be accompanied by two lawyers, representing the United States Government.

It is understood that Mr. Ismay is unable to come to this side of the Atlantic at present, but he will appear before Mr. Pickett on Sept. 2.

NEW FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY

Convention Pledges Aid of Navies as Well as of Armies.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Franco-Russian naval convention has reached a point verging on conclusion.

The earlier convention between the two Governments referred only to the armies. With the signatures of the new agreement the whole fighting forces of the allies will be brought within the terms of an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance.

The new bond was, it is understood, completed, with the exception of the signatures in the course of the recent stay in Paris of Admiral Prince de Lieven, the head of the Russian Naval Staff.

WIRELESS FROM GERMANY.

Radius of New Station Near Berlin Expected to Include New York.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The new wireless station at Nauen, near Berlin, which is to replace the tower blown down in a terrific storm last March, is approaching completion.

The tower is nearly 900 feet in height, and its radius of action will, it is expected, include New York.

REFUSED THE GLOBE ROOM.

Sir Purdon Clarke Considered Purchase for Metropolitan Museum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2.—H. Lenygon, the art dealer, hastens to refute the charges that Lord Curzon and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox brought against him in reference to the sale of the Globe Room of the Reindeer Inn at Banbury.

He writes a letter to The Times in which he takes strong objection to the accusation of vandalism on his part. He declares that as far back as 1909 he begged the authorities of the South Kensington Museum to purchase the room, but they did not do so, apparently owing to lack of funds.

Mr. Lenygon, who was not then concerned in the negotiations for the purchase of the room, tried to induce several Englishmen to buy it and to present it to the South Kensington Museum. Afterward, in April, 1910, he wrote to the late Sir Purdon Clarke suggesting that the latter should acquire it for erection in the Metropoliton Museum or some public park in New York.

Mr. Lenygon incloses correspondence with Sir Purdon, showing that he (Lenygon) at St. Purdon's request, obtained an option on the room for six weeks.

Sir Purdon inspected the room, but had to declineto buy it, as the Metropolitan Museum possessed another room of the same period. Sir Purdon was then seeking a good example of a Tudor wainscoted room for the museum, whereas the Globe Room is Jacobean.

JAPANESE GRATEFUL TO US.

Very Appreciative of Our Sympathy in Their Bereavement.

TOKIO, Aug. 1.—The officials, the people, and the press of the whole country express profound appreciation of the sympathy shown by the United States on the occasion of the death of the late Emperor. The newspapers comment lengthily on the subject, saying that real friendship has been demonstrated both through the President and the press of the United States.

The special bureau under the direction of Prince Fushimi, which has taken charge of the imperial funeral, met this morning to arrange the preliminaries.

The Mayor and citizens of Tokio are making extraordinary efforts to obtain the selection of Tokio or its vicinity as the place of interment of Emperor Mutsuhito. It is believed, however, that the burial will take place on the site of the Maruyama Palace at Kioto, which was built by Hideyoshi in the sixteenth century.

The Railway Board to-day ordered the construction of a special funeral car for the conveyance of the late Emperor's body.

Business has been resumed practically in all branches. The banks have reopened their doors and international exchange is going on as usual. Entertainments, amusements, and sports of all kinds have, however, been suspended for a period of five days.

DANES GREET MIKKELSEN.

Great Crowds Meet Him at Copenhagen—King Gives Him a Gold Medal.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen, the Danish arctic explorer, and the engineer, Iversen, who accompanied him, who were rescued on July 17 on the coast of Greenland by a Norwegian fishing vessel, arrived here today and were greeted at the wharf by enormous crowds.

The two explorers, who had spent more than two years in Greenland, which they started to cross in the Summer of 1910 after discovering the depot left by Myllus Erichsen, who, with two companions, perished in Greenland in 1908, were generally thought to have died somewhere in the north of Greenland. Their arrival on July 27 at Aalesund, Norway, caused considerable surprise, and the relation of the terrible hardships they had endured and their almost miraculous rescue by Norwegian fishermen, who reported that they looked like wild animals when found, aroused the greatest interest here and throughout the world.

Capt. Mikkelsen and Engineer Iversen were late this afternoon received by King Frederick at the Palace. His Majesty conferred a gold medal on each of them.

ENDS SUGAR AGREEMENT.

Britain to Withdraw Owing to the Recent Concession to Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons today that it was the intention of Great Britain to withdraw from the Brussels sugar convention, on the ground that the terms of the protocol increasing the amount of sugar to be exported by Russia were unsatisfactory to the British Government.

52 KILLED IN THE STREETS.

Thirty Children Among Victims of Vehicles in July.

Fifty-two persons were killed and 2.09 seriously injured by vehicular traffic on the streets of New York in July, according to the report of the National Highways Protective Society, made public yesterday. Of those killed, 30 were children under 16 years of age, and of this number 11 were killed by automobiles, 11 by wagons, and 8 by trolley cars. Twenty-four owners of automobiles were driving their cars at the time of the accidents, and 13 chauffeurs ran away after the accidents.

Of the total number of persons killed, 21 were killed by automobiles and 168 seriously hurt; 12 by trolley cars and 60 injured, and 19 were killed by being run over by wagons and 31 injured.

In the same month last year automobiles killed 19 and injured 81, trolleys killed 13 and injured 90, and wagons killed 21 and injured 35. Of this number 20 were children under 16 years of age, autos killing 5, trolleys 2, and wagons 13.

HOMECOMERS HAVE LIVELY SEND-OFFS

Euston Crowded with Friends of "Pink Lady" Company, Ancients, and Athletes.

BOUQUETS FOR CHORUS GIRLS

Celtic Boat Train Bore Off Alfred Sutro and C. M. S. McLellan, Who Are Producing Plays Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1. — Euston Station presented an enthusiastic spectacle this morning for half an hour prior to the departure on the Celtic boat train of the members of three different large organizations among the passengers, each with a crowd of well-wishers present to say au revoir.

First came sixty members of "The Pink Lady" company returning to America after a brilliantly successful London run, during which they made many friends. Not the least attraction of their visit were the pretty and vivacious members of the chorus and their popularity was borne witness to by a long line of male admirers, each armed with a choice bouquet for them. All the members of the company, from Frank Lalor and Hazel Dawn to the baggagemen paid tributes to the enjoyment they had derived from their visit.

The second group included some forty members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, who have been guests of the parent organization here, and who, according to Col. Sidney Hedges, had a "bully time, being simply overwhelmed with courtesies and receiving a welcome far beyond what they had expected."

Then came a body of Olympic athletes, headed by Commissioner Sullivan and Manager Halpin, but both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Halpin will board the Celtic at Queenstown to-morrow.

Other passengers included C. M. S. McLellan, who is going to help produce a new musical play "Her Left Shoulder," and also arrange about the production of "Le Petit Cafe," a French farce which is being converted into a musical play.

Alfred Sutro, the playwright, also sailed on his fourth visit to America. He is going to attend the rehearsals of "A Perplexed Husband," which with John Drew will appear at the Empire.

Others sailing, besides those whose names were cabled yesterday are A. T. Meyers, Sam Schwartz, J. N. Rosenberger, W. Bartlett, and E. Renz.

DEAD QUEEN'S JEWELS SOLD.

Bank of Portugal Gets Back Advance —Other Creditors Take the Rest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, Aug. 1.—A public sale of the jewelry, pledged with the Bank of Portugal, which belonged to the late Queen Maria Pia yielded about $75,000, or more than the amount which the bank advanced.

This surplus should have gone to the Duke of Oporto, King Manuel's uncle, but yesterday new creditors of Queen Maria Pia made a seizure of the surplus, consequently the Duke will receive nothing.

JUDGE SPEER HAS A GUARD.

Seeks to Protect Himself from Indignity, Following Huff's Arrest.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 1.—Since ordering the arrest for contempt of Col. W. A. Huff, by whom he was accused of official corruption, United States Judge Emory Speer has surrounded himself with a body guard of marshals as a precaution against any indignity to which he fears he may be subjected. He went to Savannah to-night to go by steamship to Boston. He kept one marshal at his stateroom door.

The estate of Col. Huff was thrown into involuntary bankruptcy in 1899, when its valuation was put at $125,000 and its total indebtedness at $30,000. Although the case has been pending in the Federal Court thirteen years, the defendant asserts that he still has a surplus on hand. The case has been prolonged all these years by the repeated appeals from awards, amounting, it is said, to $40,000, and the delays incidental to the appeals.

It is the charge of Col. Huff that the case has been drawn out by Judge Speer, seeking the further distribution of fees. Judge Speer maintains that the termination of the case has been prevented by the appeals Col. Huff has made to the higher courts.

SAYS BRYCE WILL RETURN.

Sir Edward Grey Again Denies That Ambassador Has Resigned.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Asked to-day in the House of Commons by Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke whether the resignation of the Right Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador to the United States, was impending, and whether his successor had been appointed, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied:

"Mr. Bryce is returning to Washington early in September to resume his work there as Ambassador."

ARCTIC ROUTE TO SIBERIA.

Russian Expedition Seeks Line of Communication from Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 1.—The Aftenposten has received a telegram from Spitzbergen, stating that Nansen, on the yacht Veslemey, is at present working on the northern coast of the archipelago near the base from which the Norwegian expedition under Hoel and Staxrud recently set out to explore the coast.

The Russian expedition commanded by Rusanoff and Kutchin, the oceanographer, left Green Harbor to-day after exploring the western coast of Spitzbergen. They are going north to Nova Zembla, and as far east as possible. They hope to reach Solitude Island in order to examine into the possibility of opening up a new line of communication between the Siberian rivers and Europe.

The Russian expedition is prepared to remain in the arctic regions through the Winter.

DEAF MUTES IN CONGRESS.

Many Nations Represented in Great Gathering in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Deaf mutes from all over the world assembled in the lecture room of the Sorbonne this morning for the opening of the third Deaf and Dumb Congress.

There are thirty English and ten Scottish delegates. The United States is represented by a score of deaf mutes, and there are Germans, Austrians, Italians, Belgians, Scandinavians, Spanish, Portuguese, Swiss, and Japanese among the delegates.

This congress celebrates the bicentenary of the Abbe de Lepee, (founder of the French system of educating the deaf and dumb by means of signs.) M. Morel, Under Secretary of State for the Interior, in opening the congress, announced that the Government had set aside $8,000 for the establishment of a deaf mutes' club. His speech was interpreted by the sign language.

All the delegates presented their reports in the sign language. A speech by a Turkish deaf-mute with an extraordinary deftness of gesture was a triumph of art in pantomime.

The programme includes a theatrical performance, played as a dumb show by deaf-mutes; a solemn commemoration ceremony, with a sermon in the sign language at the Church of St. Roch, where the Abbe de Lepee is buried, and an athletic meeting.

CHINA APPOINTS MORRISON.

Other Western Advisers to President Are Under Consideration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2.—The London Times correspondent at Peking cables:

"The appointment of Dr. Morrison as political adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic constitutes a significant development policy on the part of the Government.

"At the same time the names of other foreigners qualified to give valuable advice at the present juncture are mentioned as likely to be employed in a similar capacity, and there is hope, therefore, that the Chinese will utilize to the full the services of those selected, as the appointments are the outcome of a spontaneous desire of the President and his Cabinet to obtain practical advice on points of administrative policy. This should lead to improvement in that sphere as well as in foreign relations, provided the Chinese even partially use the opportunity to obtain ideas of foreign efficiency in the conduct of their business."

RUBBER ATROCITIES ENDED, GREY THINKS

British Foreign Secretary Believes Horrors in Peru District Will Not Be Repeated.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

British and American Consuls Soon to Start for Putumayo—District to be Systematically Visited.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons to-day of the atrocities in connection with the rubber industry in the Putumayo district of Peru, said that the British Government did not desire to rest content with making the facts public, but had done all that was possible through diplomatic means to impress Peru with the undesirability of permitting such a state of affairs to continue.

The British Government, he said, was keeping in the closest touch with the United States in this matter, and public opinion in the United States would undoubtedly prove a potent factor in preventing a recurrence of the atrocities. It had been arranged that the British and American Consuls would start together on Aug. 5 for Putumayo, and the Consuls' presence in that district would be a guarantee that the horrors would not be repeated without the world knowing it.

This, continued the Foreign Secretary, marked the beginning of a systematic visitation of the district, which eventually, in no great length of time, would insure that such horrors would not occur again. It had been suggested to him that the atrocities might have been prevented by stopping the export of rubber. He had brought this point to the attention of the United States as something worth considering, but it could not be done except by Brazil.

"I think that if any step of that kind is to be taken," said the Secretary, "it should be taken when the United States Government is convinced that some coercive measure is necessary and is prepared to give full support to any action that Brazil may take in that direction."

SAYS PATROL IS EFFECTIVE.

Dr. Paredes, Peru's Commissioner, About to Start for Putumayo.

"I can absolutely pledge my word of honor that no atrocities are being perpetrated in the Putumayo rubber region of Peru at the present time," said Dr. Romulo Paredes to a representative of The Central News of London yesterday.

Dr. Paredes, who is in New York en route to Putumayo as the special Commissioner of the Peruvian Government, warmly and eloquently resented the aspertions which have been cast upon Peru respecting conditions in the rubber region, and averred that the Peruvian Government had done and was doing everything in its power permanently to stamp out the condition of things described in the widely published report of Sir Roger Casement, the British Government Commissioner.

"I paid a visit to Washington yesterday," said Dr. Paredes, "and fully reported to Dr. Alfonso Pezet, the Peruvian Minister there, the steps that are being taken by the Peruvian Government to establish a thoroughly efficient administration in the Putumayo territory, and the information which I gave him will enable Dr. Pezet to submit a statement to the United States Government clearly demonstrating that the resolution just passed by the United States Congress calling for immediate action was wholly unnecessary.

"I was in Putumayo up to July of last year and at Iquitos up to January of this year, and I am able to state of my own personal knowledge that none of the crimes and cruelties practiced some years ago were being perpetrated then. Further than that, I have seen the reports regularly transmitted to Lima by the Prefect of Putumayo up to June last, and these showed that the protective measures adopted by him at the instance of the Government, consisting of a systematic patrol of the rubber region by river gunboats and troops, have been wholly effective.

"At the present time a commission of jurisconsults is sitting in Lima, engaged in formulating a complete plan of permanent reforms for the Government of the territory, and a resident sub-commission appointed at Iquitos is dealing with the same question on the spot. Thanks to a system of wireless telegraphy established between Iquitos and Lima by the Government, the two commissions will be able to work in complete accord.

A Mistake—Not Ours
is the cause of this
Shirt Sale
of 7,500 Beautiful Shirts
90c

We've *four* stores.
We *ordered* 2,500 shirts for them.
Maker *thought* we meant 2,500 for EACH store.
He *made up* and *delivered* 10,000 shirts.
We *refused to accept* the 7,500 extra shirts.
He couldn't find a buyer so late in the season.
So he let us have them *at less than they cost him.*
He *lost* MORE than we *profit.*
Shirts are easily worth $1.50 to $2.00.
You get them at 90c.

FANCY NEGLIGEES, Madras, Percale, many highly mercerized fabrics. An almost unlimited assortment of patterns and color combinations. Stiff laundered cuffs and soft French double cuffs. All shirts coat style. All sizes and sleeve lengths.

Sale of Summer Suits

There's *only one reason* on earth why *we* should have a sale. *In July* there are hosts of men (who don't know us) who believe that *the only proper way* to buy a suit is *at a sale.* We must in some way reach these men who are *only attracted* by *prices.* So we make a Reduction in a limited way on certain lines.

SUITS which were sold up to last Friday at $25, $22.50 & $20, now $17

Come and learn *just why*—if everybody knew us—*we* would *never need* to announce a sale.

Smith Gray & Co.
Under Same Control and Ownership Since 1845.
Broadway at Warren St.—NEW YORK—5th Av., near 27th St.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.—BROOKLYN—Broadway at Bedford Av.

After a "Trying" Business Day

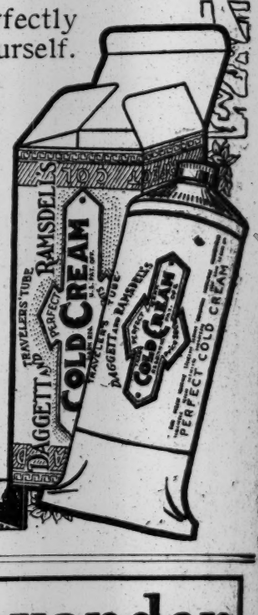
Men and women get home tired and dusty. They want to feel refreshed. Soap and water will *wash* the face, that's all. Here's the way to *clean* it. Take a wet cloth and squeeze on it from a tube a little of D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream. It works its way into the pores—and the fine oil in it draws out all the dust and dirt of the day.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S
PERFECT COLD CREAM
"The Kind That Keeps"

You are *clean* now—perfectly so. You feel it yourself. The skin glows. It is soft—and bear this in mind: a soft skin does away with wrinkles in a little while. Make its use a daily habit.

Fifty and twenty-five cent tubes.

When you *insist* upon Daggett & Ramsdell's — you are getting the best cold cream in the store.



"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

THE BIG STORE — GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co. — BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE.
18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. NEW YORK
IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

Amazing Offers

In the Great Midsummer Sales Now in Progress in Both Buildings of "The Big Store."
A few specimen values from each building are printed here.

MAIN BUILDING—Devoted to Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.

WOMEN'S WHITE LINGERIE BLOUSES—Made to sell at $1.25, $1.98 and up to $3.50; at ..... 79c, $1 and $1.98
CONTINUATION OF OUR BIG MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE OF WOMEN'S OUTER WEAR—Good Assortments—Astonishingly Low Prices the Rule.
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SILK-LINED OUTING SUITS—Values to $20; at $10
Also great values in Trousers, Fancy and Washable Vests, Office Coats, etc.
THOUSANDS OF MISSES' DRESSES AT CLEARANCE PRICES.
WOMEN'S $3.50 and $4 WHITE FOOTWEAR, at $1.49
MEN'S $3.50 and $4 LOW SHOES, at $1.69
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' STRAW HATS—Values to $3.50; at $1

The Greenhut Building

10 Acres Devoted to Furniture and Housefurnishings

Our Midsummer Sale of Furniture and Housefurnishings Breaking All Past Records.

THREE-PIECE LIBRARY SUITES—Regularly $160; at $95
$45 TURKISH ROCKER, at $27.50
$35 WINGED ARM ROCKER, at $20
$22 BRASS BEDSTEADS, at $12.50
$14 TUFTED COUCH, at $9.50
$90 LEATHER DAVENPORTS, at $60
$34 TAPESTRY ARMCHAIR, at $17

And Innumerable Other Great Values in Furniture for the Bedroom, the Library, the Parlor or the Dining Room.
Also "Companion Sale" of Housefurnishings of High Character.

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

If you need an *extra* Summer Suit your opportunity is here.

Extra values now—in Fancy Mixture Sack Suits—*extra* attractive because we've taken $5, $8, and $10 off the regular prices.

Sack Suits that were up to $35—
Now $20 & $25

Plenty of choice patterns in the high grade Summer Shirts we're selling for
$1.20
Regularly $2 & $2.50.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

Andrew Alexander

SUMMER SHOES
AT 20% DISCOUNT
FROM MARKED PRICES

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

548 FIFTH AVENUE
Above Forty-fifth Street

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES
One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.
One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

OFFICES
MANHATTAN AND BRONX
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

Lowered away!

Thousands of men's Summer mixture suits have been dropped down.

Serge suits too.

$15, $20 and $25 now.

Still lower!

50c white cross-barred Irish linen handkerchiefs.

25c.

50c Summer bow ties—batwing shape.

25c.

$3.50 and $4.50 bathing suits.

$2.85.

$5.00 and $6.00 bathing suits.

$3.85.

Bargains for boys too!

Not only in wool suits and wash suits, but in shirts, blouses, ties and stockings.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St. | at 13th St. | at 34th St.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Oculists' Opticians

Half a Century in Business.

The "Ehrlich" Eye Service Is Founded on a Scientific Basis

—it establishes the sharp distinction between the eye examinations by our registered physicians and the ordinary method.

We charge for Glasses only.

Perfect Fitting Glasses, $2.50 to $12
With Far & Near Lenses, $4.50 to $18

217 Broadway, Astor House
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St. 350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
101 Nassau, Ann St. 17 West 42d—New York
498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn

Gilbey's LONDON DRY GIN

(Imported in Bottles Only)

When you require a PURE GIN for medical purpose, or want the best Cocktail, Fiz or Rickey, don't forget to ask for Gilbey's London Dry

For Sale by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Charles & Co., Wine Growers Association, and all high-class cafes and wine merchants.

THE EXTRA PURE GIN

New Jersey Central

POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS

Lake Hopatcong $1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY

Leave West 23rd St. 8.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.

Atlantic City

NEXT SUNDAY, ALSO WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7 $2.50

Leave West 23rd Street 7.30 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.00 a.m.

Smoky Fireplaces

Made to Draw

Cooking Odors

Carried Out of the House

Payment Conditional on Success

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor

211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heating—Ventilating—Air Filtration

Ask your grocer for WAW-WAW Sauce

St. James Importing Company, 280 West Broadway New York

Save Your Energy

BY USING THE TELEPHONE TO AVOID UNNECESSARY TRIPS, NEEDLESS WAITING AND WORRY.

New York Telephone Company

Pacific Coast and Return $95.50

Lackawanna Railroad

Ticket Offices: Broadway, Corner 42d St., 28th St., Howard St. and Wall St.

Antiquarians, bibliophiles and collectors of all sorts consult the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books and frequently pick up bargains. With Sunday's Times.—Adv.

AMERICAN THE FIRST TO SCALE ICE PEAK

Howard Palmer Reports His Success with Highest of Selkirks on June 24.

UP SIR SANDFORD, 11,634 FT.

All Ice and Snow Work, with Great Danger from High Temperature—Glacier Studied.

Howard Palmer, Secretary of the American Alpine Club, has succeeded in climbing Mount Sir Sandford, the highest point in the Selkirks, it was learned yesterday through a letter received from Mr. Palmer by Wolfgang L. G. Joerg, Assistant Editor of the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. Mr. Palmer made the ascent of the mountain, which is 11,634 feet high, and is practically one continuous wall of ice, on June 24, in company with E. W. D. Holway.

No less than eight separate attempts to scale the icy fastnesses of Sir Sandford have been made during the last half dozen years, not counting the successful expedition. No other peak in the Canadian Rockies has such a record. Only five of the expeditions even reached the base of the mountain, and, aside from the present expedition, only one, that of Mr. Culver of Winnipeg, in 1911, actually set foot on the peak itself.

Although it is among the highest of the world's mountains, it is the glacier covering its surface which makes climbing difficult, and in the present instance the danger was increased tenfold by the high temperature which melted the snow and produced slush. As a matter of comparison, it may be stated that Mount Washington in the White Mountains is 6,293 feet, and Pike's Peak, 14,147 feet. Of course, there are points in the Himalayas and the Andes which nearly double these figures.

With his friend, Mr. Holway, two men as packers and canoers, and Edouard Feuz, Jr., and Rudolph Aemmer, Swiss guides, Mr. Palmer left Golden, B. C., on June 17, proceeding down the Columbia River by canoe, as on his previous trip last season, when he made extensive explorations in the district and published a monograph on the subject. They reached the base of the Sir Sandford glacier on June 23, after three hard days on Gold River and Palmer Creek. The temperature was unusually high for the region—84 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade and 144 in the sun.

The weather otherwise was fine. Sir Sandford was unusually bare of snow, disclosing the ice everywhere below 10,000 feet. This made the previously tried routes inaccessible and forced the expedition into a path beneath hanging glaciers on the westerly side of the peak, which so far has been the only side offering the slightest chance of an ascent.

Mr. Palmer writes that the ascent was much like that of the Grand Courbain in the Alps. The climb consisted entirely of snow and ice work. The party, leaving behind the two packers, left camp, 5,700 feet high and two miles from the base of the mountain, at 1 A. M., and reached the summit at 11 A. M. As the snow was now in a dangerously watery condition, owing to the bright sunlight, the descent had to be made at once. A long traverse of a cornice which hung on the summit ridge, fully exposed to the bright rays of the sun, had to be made. Besides the danger of crevasses, the chief difficulty was presented by the cornices overhanging the cliff ridge on all sides, and the slushy state of the snow.

The camp was regained at 4:30 o'clock the same afternoon. Only a limited amount of scientific work could be accomplished, unfortunately. The Sir Sandford glacier's surface motion was again determined, in the hope of showing a different rate under hot weather conditions, but after the marks were set it turned cold, even more so than at the time of the first determination, and the rate was slower. The forefoot had retreated about 40 feet since 1911. Many photographs were taken, however.

Two days later the expedition climbed Mount Adamant, 11,000 feet high, northwest of Sir Sandford. The ascent of this mountain consisted entirely of rock work, but there were ten hours' of continuous climbing before the summit was reached, on account of extremely bad weather. After 15 minutes at the top the party returned and reached camp 18½ hours after the time they had started. Mr. Palmer is writing a long account of these two expeditions for an early Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

The territory surrounding these two mountains had remained almost unexplored by scientists until recently, although it is entirely surrounded by well-defined routes of travel, with the Canadian Pacific Railway on the South and the Columbia River sweeping through its Big Bend on the Northwest and West. Mr. Palmer has been one of the pioneers in scientific research.

In area the Big Bend region covers 2,400 square miles, which is entirely covered by an exceedingly complicated labyrinth of mountainous spurs and ridges that may be considered as forming the northerly termination of the Selkirk range. The greater number of these rise to between 7,500 and 9,000 feet in altitude, but there are many summits ranging between the latter limit and 11,634 feet, the highest measured point. With a snow line that may be placed in the neighborhood of 7,500 and 8,000 feet and a heavy precipitate, conditions are most favorable for glaciers, and these exist in the greatest profusion in all parts of the range. Examples of every recognized class are to be found, with the exception of the continental, and even this is represented in miniature by single bodies of ice aggregating ten square miles in extent.

IS A CANNIBAL'S SON, HE SAYS

Negro Boy, Arrested for Stealing, Tells Judge a Wild Tale.

Russel Taylor, a negro boy, was taken before Justice Hoyt yesterday in the Children's Court charged with having robbed Charles Jablowsky, a fruit vendor with a stand in East 133d Street near Fifth Avenue, of sixty cents. According to the fruit seller Taylor, who is 14 years old, and another boy went to his stand on Wednesday and asked for change for a dollar. Jablowsky said that when he took out a handful of silver, one of the boys knocked up his hand and both scrambled for the scattered coin. He managed to catch Taylor, he said, after he had collected sixty cents from the sidewalk.

The boy said he was the son of an actress appearing under the name of Ella Hayes. His father, he confided to the surprised Justice, was the head of an African tribe. Then he added that his father was a cannibal chief and the head of a great tribe of cannibals. He was asked where his father was at present and he replied that just now he was back in Africa leading his tribe in war against another band of cannibals. The boy was sent to the Catholic Protectory.

MRS. CRANDELL DROPS SUIT.

Wife of Edwin Hawley's Nephew Will Not Ask Separation.

It was learned yesterday at the Supreme Court that the separation suit of Mrs. Adeline D. Crandell against Frederick H. Crandell, a nephew and one of the heirs of the late Edwin Hawely, the railroad man, has been discontinued.

The motion of Mrs. Crandell for alimony pending the trial of her suit was to have been argued before Justice Lehman yesterday morning. When counsel for the two litigants appeared, it was announced that the differences had been settled and that the motion would be withdrawn.

Frederick H. Crandell was disinherited in a will that was drawn but never executed because of his marriage with his present wife. The fact, however, that the railroad man died intestate, insured Crandell his share in the estate. He will receive $352,000. The Crandells have five children.

TWENTY ARE CAUGHT UNDER FALLEN ROOF

Collapse of Girders in Unfinished Brooklyn Building Will Result in at Least One Death.

SHOPPERS SEE ACCIDENT

Priests Aid Police and Firemen to Extricate the Injured from the Debris.

The collapse of the girders supporting the uncompleted roof of a building at Livingston and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, resulted in the injury of several men, at least one of whom will die.

The accident happened shortly after 10 o'clock, when Livingston Street was crowded with shoppers. There was a sharp grating sound, and the twenty men working on the second floor looked up and saw a mass of bricks and steel work falling toward them. Women entering and leaving the department stores screamed and passing cars stopped, fearing some of the debris might be hurled into the cars.

The police sent in a call for hospital ambulances and a hook and ladder from Fire Headquarters. A ladder was hoisted to the second floor by the firemen and twenty men were found wedged in between the fallen roof of the second story and the floor. Fathers McNally and Caruanna were summoned.

The firemen, accompanied by policemen and the priests, climbed the ladder to extricate the men from the wreckage. In the front of the building they found it necessary to use levers and jacks to raise the fallen roof so that the workmen could be dragged out. They succeeded in getting five men out. Meantime cries for assistance could be heard from the rear of the building. Another ladder was put up there, and after raising the roof along the edge of the building they found fifteen men huddled in a small elevator shaft formerly used to carry bricks to the roof, but which had been planked up. They were protected from the falling of the roof by the structure originally intended for the elevator.

These men had hurried to the only place they could see for protection from the falling roof. All were badly cut and bruised and feared every moment that the wooden structure supporting the roof would give way. They were hurried out, several of them in such a state of terror that the firemen had to carry them down the ladder. The five who were caught in the wreckage were hurried to the hospitals in serious condition. They had been working in the extreme front of the building, and had no opportunity to escape. The cause of the collapse is not known, but the faulty shoring up of the girders is believed to have caused the accident.

Shoppers on Livingston Street gathered to watch the firemen, policemen, and priests carry down the injured men. More than a thousand persons, most of them women, saw the resues. Those seriously injured are John Vitale, 16 years old, 584 Sixth Avenue, fracture of the skull; Joseph Moore, 32 years old, 2,029 East Fifteenth Street, scalp wound, contusions, and internal injuries; David Olsen, 34 years old, 355 Dean Street, fractured leg and internal injuries; Luigi Nova, 35 years old, 15 Rapelye Street, fractured ribs and leg and internal injuries, and Angelo Stenzio, 34 years old, 18 Garfield Place, possible fractured skull and general contusions and lacerations.

RAN AWAY FOR VAUDEVILLE.

Girl of 15 Is Arrested and Promises to Return Home.

The stage career of Bertha Sutton, a 15-year-old vaudeville performer, who under the name of Alice Labelle has been appearing at the Manhattan Theatre, was interrupted yesterday by the girl's arrest, charged with being a runaway from her home, at 35 Jansen Avenue, Kingston, N. Y. She was arrested at the theatre on complaint of her father, who is employed in the freight department of the West Shore Railroad at Kingston.

Miss Sutton left her home on July 14. According to her story, she was employed in a hotel, where she was receiving $12 a month and no meals. She said she had some words with her father over the amount of her pay, and she determined to leave home and better her condition. She went to the manager of a small circus which had appeared in Kingston, and the manager gave her a position. She said that her work with the show was to play the part of the condemned woman who was killed in the electric chair. She made a tour of the fairs and carnivals in New York State, allowing herself to be "put to death" several times a day. At the end of her engagement she came here and entered vaudeville.

In the Children's Court yesterday she said that her pay as Miss Labele was $15 a week. She acknowledged that she had run away from home and said that she was willing to go home if her father would "treat her well."

COURT TO FIND MOTHER.

Sister Against Sister in Action Over Possession of Aged Woman.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff announced yesterday that he would appoint a referee to hear the testimony in the action brought by Mrs. Mary G. Lee, who is seeking to recover the possession of her aged mother, Mrs. Mary Caulfield. She asserts that Mrs. Isabella Brown, who is now living at Copake, Columbia County, is unlawfully detaining her. Ex-District Attorney Jerome, counsel for Mrs. Brown, says that his client has not known the whereabouts of her mother for twenty-five years.

"The defendant has not seen Mary Caulfield in twenty-five years," said Mr. Jerome yesterday, "and has not heard of her since 1889, when she heard, indirectly, that she was in Canada. As against our positive allegation of facts, the other side, on information and belief, deny our statement that we have not got Mrs. Caulfield in our power."

Justice Bischoff asked Mrs. Lee's counsel how many witnesses he had to support his contention, and announced that he would send the matter to a referee when he was told that three witnesses and a possible fourth could be produced.

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A very interesting group of Men's Summer Suits, formerly quoted at $22 to $25, is now offered at $15. Fourth Floor

Panama Hats of good grades, usually offered at $4 *to* $6, *find ready takers at* $2.95. Fourth Floor

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Some excellent Golf Shoes are offered at par—$5. *Of soft tan leather, high cut, with suction rubber soles or steel spikes.* Second Floor

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"BELIEVE me, some horses in that string of ours," murmured the Kink, as the Royal colors paraded before the Grand Stand.

"And some classy Trophies have been hung up in each event," remarked the Royal Trainer.

"There is only one kind of Trophies that interests me," said the Kink, with emphasis, "and those are Turkish Trophies."

"All others are scratched, sire," replied the Roval Trainer

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TAFT AND ROOT ASSAIL RADICALS

Continued from Page 1.

Credentials, and the convention itself, nor otherwise, does there appear just ground for impeaching the honesty and good faith of the committee's decisions. Both the making up of the temporary roll, and the rights accorded to the persons upon that roll, whose seats were contested, were in accordance with the long established and unquestioned rules of law governing the party and founded upon justice and common sense.

Nomination Unimpeachable.

"Your title to the nomination is as clear and unimpeachable as the title of any candidate of any party since political conventions began.

"Your selection has a broader basis than a mere expression of choice between different party leaders representing the same ideas. You have been nominated because you stand pre-eminently for certain fixed and essential principles which the Republican Party maintains. You believe in preserving the Constitutional Government of the United States. You believe in the rule of law rather than the rule of men. You realize that the only safety for nations, as for individuals, is to establish and abide by declared principles of action. You are in sympathy with the great practical rules of right conduct that the American people have set up for their own guidance and self-restraint in the limitations of the Constitution—the limitations upon governmental and official power essential to the preservation of liberty and justice.

"You know that to sweep away those wise rules of self-restraint would not be progress but decadence. You know that the great declarations of principle in our Constitution cannot be made an effectual guide to conduct in any other way than by judicial judgment upon attempts to violate them; and you maintain the independence, dignity, and authority of the courts of the United States. You are for progress along all the lines of National development, but for progress which till preserves the good we already have and holds fast to those essential elements of American institutions which have made our country prosperous and great and free.

"You represent the spirit of kindly consideration by every American citizen toward all his fellows, respect for the right of adverse opinion, peaceable methods of settling differences—the spirit and method which make ordered and peaceful self-government possible as distinguished from intolerance and hatred and violence.

"In respect of all these things our country is threatened from many sides. It is your high privilege to be the standard-bearer for the cause in which you believe, and in that cause of peace and justice and liberty the millions of your countrymen who believe as you do will stand with you, and the great party which was born in the struggle for constitutional freedom will support you."

Calls Colonel and Wilson Radicals.

The President began his reply at once, reading hurriedly the solid typewritten pages referring to the general record of the Republican Party, he took up his differences with the radicals and Progressives. In this connection he classified Gov. Wilson and Col. Roosevelt together. But his hearers took his most pointed references as being aimed at Col. Roosevelt, and their applause showed how much they liked what the President said. He made little reference to the faction that opposed his nomination in Chicago, but, passing on to the general principles at issue, he analyzed the Progressive doctrines and denounced them all. It was a clear-cut reactionary speech, and the President did not try to disguise that fact. And the audience that heard him was of the old-line Republican variety.

Members of the House and Senate were there and their families with them, and what they heard was exactly what they wanted to hear. Mr. Taft showed no sign of desiring to win over his Progressive enemies.

A plan, he said, by which "the rich are to be made reasonably poor and the poor reasonably rich", by law was but a dream. The forced division of property, which, according to his interpretation, both Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Wilson favored was but a disguised socialism. He was careful to say that neither Gov. Wilson nor Col. Roosevelt were consciously Socialists. In fact, he said, "they are going in a direction they do not definitely know, toward an end they cannot definitely describe, with but one chief and clear object, and that is of acquiring power for their party by popular support through the promise of a change for the better. What they clamor for is a change."

The President said he was in entire sympathy with progress through the established forms of the Constitution, and with even the amendment of the Constitution by recognized procedure, as great necessities arise. But the great fundamental change involved in the policies of both Gov. Wilson and Col. Roosevelt, according to the President, were disrupting of the courts and an engendering of popular hatred toward legal tribunes. Here he took up the Colonel's position and denounced as a grotesque proposition his recall of judicial decisions. According to the President, this was the climax of folly which began gradually with the initiative, referendum, and recall. Not one of these policies, he said, as Senator Root said before him, was accepted by the Republican Party.

Tariff and Cost of Living.

Not one word that the President had heretofore said in defense of his tariff record did he retract to-day. The Payne-Aldrich bill had justified itself. It had raised revenue, it had given protection; it had reduced the cost of living; it had equalized the necessary burdens of Government, and it tended to give harmony to the great protective system which in years passed had become somewhat disjointed. The hope of the country for the future, he said, as far as material prosperity was concerned was inalienably wrapped up in the protective system as outlined in the Republican platform of 1908, enforced by his administration, and reiterated in the platform of 1912.

The high cost of living, he said, was universal. To credit it therefore to the Payne-Aldrich bill was a logical absurdity. Where there had been complaints in this country there had been riots abroad, and the cost of living under English free trade had kept pace with protective America. Mr. Taft admitted that the protective tariff, when that protection was higher than the difference in cost here and abroad, gave occasion for the growth of monopolies and the consequent oppression of the people. The remedy to that condition would be found, he said, in the careful adjustment of the tariff to measure that difference. And this adjustment was only possible through a Tariff Board which the Democrats were seeking to destroy. The other remedy was to strike directly at the trust evil through greater supervision.

In his suggestion for supervision of the trusts, President Taft went almost as far as Col. Roosevelt had gone before him. He declared that great combinations of capital should be encouraged within the law. To make this encouragement safe he advocated the specific codification of offenses in restraint of trade, and he advocated further the National incorporation of the great inter-State companies.

The codification of specific offenses, he said, would make easy their prosecution without the enormous presentation of evidence and great array of witnesses to prove conspiracy in restraint of trade. And National incorporation would make it possible for corporations to do business in every State under uniform rules, being taxed on a parity with State corporations, but without being hampered by malicious State laws.

Defends Trust Decisions.

The President devoted some of his discussion of the trusts to a defense of the decisions of the Supreme Court on the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases. Talk against those decisions, he said, had been idle or uninformed. They marked the coming of a new era, they had worked well in practice, they had restored competition, and they suggested a model by which other corporations unwillingly in violation of the law might bring themselves within the pale without the uncertainties, delays, and expenses of litigation.

At the conclusion of the President's speech a line was formed, and those present extended their congratulations.

The fact that the President emphasized for the coming campaign but three major topics—the tariff, trust control, and the independence of the judiciary—was generally commented upon and mentioned by many in their congratulations offered the President. Four hundred of the guests remained to luncheon. The others joined the throng on the grounds. There they found the one laughable incident of the day when just as they crowded through the western gate a large steam roller rumbled slowly between the White House and the Navy Building headed for the open country.

"The campaign has begun," shouted some one in the crowd.

And shouts of laughter followed.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACCEPTANCE.

In his speech of acceptance President Taft said:

Mr. Root and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I accept the nomination which you tender me. I do so with profound gratitude to the Republican Party, which has thus honored me twice. I accept it as an approval of what I have done under its mandate, and as an expression of confidence that in a second Administration I will serve the public well. The issue presented to the convention, over which your Chairman presided with such a just and even hand, made a crisis in the party's life. A faction sought to force the party to violate a valuable and time-honored National tradition by intrusting the power of the Presidency for more than two terms to one man, and that man one whose recently avowed political views would have committed the party to radical proposals involving dangerous changes in our present constitutional form of representative government and our independent judiciary.

This occasion is appropriate for the expression of profound gratitude at the victory for the right which was won at Chicago. By that victory the Republican Party was saved for future usefulness. It has been the party through which substantially all the progress and development in our country's history in the last fifty years has been finally effected. It carried the country through the war which saved the Union, and through the greenback and silver crazes to a sound gold basis, which saved the country's honor and credit. It fought the Spanish war, and successfully solved the new problems of our island possessions. It met the incidental evils of the enormous trade expansion and extended combinations of capital from 1897 until now by a successful crusade against the attempt of concentrated wealth to control the country's politics and its trade. It enacted regulatory legislation to make the railroads the servants and not the masters of the people. It has enforced the anti-trust laws until those who were not content with anything but monopolistic control of various branches of industry are now acquiescent in any plan which shall give them scope for legitimate expansion, and assure them immunity from reckless prosecution.

The Republican Party has been alive to the modern change in the view of the duty of Government toward the people. Time was when the least government was thought to be best, and the policy which left all to the individual, unmolested and unaided by Government, was deemed the wisest. Now the duty of Government by positive law to further equality of opportunity in respect of the weaker classes in their dealings with the stronger and more powerful is clearly recognized. It is in this direction that real progress toward the greater human welfare is being made. It has been suggested that under our Constitution such tendency to so-called paternalism was impossible. Nothing is further from the fact. The power of the Federal Government to tax and expend for the general welfare has long been exercised, and the admiration one feels for our Constitution is increased where we perceive how readily that instrument lends itself to wider Governmental functions in the promotion of the comfort of the people.

Legislation by Republicans.

The list of legislative enactments for the uplifting of those of our people suffering a disadvantage in their social and economic relation to others enacted by the Republican Party in this and previous Administrations is a long one, and shows the party sensitive to the needs of the people under the new view of Governmental responsibility.

Thus there was the pure food law and the meat inspection law to hold those who dealt with the food of millions to a strict accountability for its healthful condition.

The frightful loss of life and limb to railway employes in times past has now been greatly reduced by statutes requiring safety appliances and proper inspection, of which two important ones were passed in this Administration.

The dreadful mining disasters in which thousands of miners met their death have led to a Federal Mining Bureau and generous appropriations to further discovery of methods for reducing explosions and other dangers in mining.

The statistics as to infant mortality and as to the too early employment of children in factories have prompted the creation of a children's bureau, by which the whole public can be made aware of actual conditions in the States and the best methods of reforming them for the saving and betterment of the coming generation.

The passage of time has brought the burdens and helplessness of old age to many of those veterans of the civil war who exposed their lives in the supreme struggle to save the Nation, and, recognizing this, Congress has added to previous provision which patriotic gratitude had prompted a substantial allowance, which may be properly characterized as an old men's pension.

By the white slave act we have sought to save unfortunates from their own degradation, and have forbidden the use of inter-State commerce in promoting vice.

Control of the Railroads.

In the making of the contract of employment between a railway employe and the company, the two do not stand on an equality, and the terms of the contract which the common law implied were unfair to the employe. Congress, in the exercise of its control over inter-State commerce, has re-formed the contract to be implied and has made it more favorable to the employe. Indeed, a more radical bill, which I fully approve, has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House which requires inter-State railways in effect to insure the lives of their employes and to make provision for prompt settlement of the amount due under the law after death or injury has occurred.

By the railroad legislation of this Administration, shippers have been placed much nearer an equality with the railroads whose lines they use than ever before. Rates cannot be increased except after the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall hold the increase reasonable. Orders against railways which under previous acts might be stayed by judicial injunction that involved delay of two years can now be examined and finally passed on by the Commerce Court in about six months. Patrons of express, telegraph, and telephone companies may now secure reasonable rates by complaint to the commission.

Many millions are spent annually by the Agricultural Department to investigate the best methods of treating the soil and carrying on agriculture and of publishing the result. We are now looking into the question of the best system for securing such credit for the farmer at reasonable rates as will enable him better to equip his farm and to follow the rules of good farming, which we must encourage. Our platform, I am glad to say, specifies this as a reform to which the party is pledged. The necessity of stimulating greater production of foodstuffs per acre becomes imperative as the vacant lands available for the extension of acreage are filling up and the supply of foodstuffs as compared with the demand is growing less each year.

Provisions for Labor.

Congress has sought to encourage the movement toward eight hours a day for all manual labor by the recent enactment of a new law on the subject more stringent in its provisions regarding works on Government contracts.

One of the great defects in our present system of government is the delay and expense of litigation, which, of course, works against the poor litigant. The Supreme Court is now engaged in a revision of the equity rules to accomplish this purpose as to half our Federal litigation. The Workmen's Compensation act will relieve our courts of law of a very heavy part of the present dockets on the law side of the court and give the court more opportunity to speed the remaining causes. The last Congress codified the Federal court provisions, and we may look for, and should insist upon, a reform in the law procedure so as to promote dispatch of business and reduction in costs.

We have adopted in this Administration, after very considerable opposition, the postal savings banks, which work directly in the promotion of thrift among the people. By payment of only 2 per cent. interest on deposits they do not compete with the savings banks. But they do attract those who fear banks and are unwilling to trust their funds except to a governmental agency. Experience, however, leads depositors to a knowledge of the importance of interest, and then, seeking a higher rate, they transfer their accounts to the savings banks. In this way the savings bank deposits, instead of being reduced, are increased, and there is thus available a much larger fund for general investment.

For some years the Administration has been recommending the parcels post, and now I am glad to say a measure will probably be adopted by Congress authorizing the Government to avail itself of the existing machinery of the Post Office Department to carry parcels at a reasonably low rate, so that the communication between the city and the country in ordinary merchandise will be proportionately as cheap and as prompt as the newspaper and letter delivery through the Post Offices now. This must contribute greatly to a reduction in the cost and comfort of living.

Conserving Public Domains.

We are considering the changing needs of the people in the disposition of our public lands and their conservation. As those lands owned by the Government and useful for agricultural purposes which remain are, as a whole, less desirable as homesteads than those which have been already settled, it has been properly thought wise to reduce the time for perfecting a homestead claim from five years to three, and this whether on land within the rain area or in those arid tracts within the reclamation system.

Again a bill has passed the Senate, and is likely to pass the House, which will not compel the settlers on reclamation lands to wait ten years and until full payment of what they owe the Government before they receive title, but which gives a title after three years with a first Government lein.

On the other hand, the withdrawal of coal lands, phosphate lands, and oil lands and water power sites is still maintained until Congress shall provide on the principles of proper conservation a system of disposition which will attract capital on the one hand and retain sufficient control by the Government on the other to prevent the evil of concentrating absolute ownership in a few persons of those sources for the production of necessities.

Unrest Caused by Muckraking.

In the work of rousing the people to the danger that threatened our civilization from the abuses of concentrated wealth and the power it was likely to exercise, the public imagination was wrought upon and a reign of sensational journalism and unjust and unprincipled muckraking has followed, in which much injustice has been done to honest men. Demagogues have seized the opportunity further to inflame the public mind and have sought to turn the peculiar conditions to their advantage.

We are living in an age in which, by exaggeration of the defects of our present condition, by false charges of responsibility for them against individuals and classes, by holding up to the feverish imagination of the less fortunate and the discontented the possibilities of a millennium, a condition of popular unrest has been produced. New parties are being formed, with the proposed purpose of satisfying this unrest by promising a panacea. In so far as inequality of condition can be lessened and equality of opportunity can be promoted by improvement of our educational system, the betterment of the laws to insure the quick administration of justice, and by the prevention of the acquisition of privilege without just compensation, in so far as the adoption of the legislation above recited and laws of a similar character may aid the less fortunate in their struggle with the hardships of life, all are in sympathy with a continued effort to remedy injustice and to aid the weak, and I venture to say that there is no National Administration in which more real steps of such progress have been taken than in the present one. But in so far as the propaganda for the satisfaction of unrest involves the promise of a millennium, a condition in which the rich are to be made reasonably poor and the poor reasonably rich by law, we are chasing a phantom; we are holding out to those whose unrest we fear a prospect and a dream, a vision of the impossible.

Social Justice Means Socialism.

In the ultimate analysis, I fear, the equal opportunity which those seek who proclaim the coming of so-called social justice involves a forced division of property, and that means socialism. In the abuses of the last two decades it is true that ill-gotten wealth has been concentrated in some undeserving hands, and that if it were possible to redistribute it on any equitable principle to those from whom it was taken without adequate or proper compensation it would be a good result to bring about. But this is obviously impossible and impracticable. All that can be done is to treat this as one incidental evil of a great expansive movement in the material progress of the world and to make sure that there will be no recurrence of such evil. In this regard we have made great progress and reform, as in respect to secret rebates in railways, the improper conferring of public franchises, and the immunity of monopolizing trusts and combinations. The misfortunes of ordinary business, the division of the estates of wealthy men at their death, the chances of speculation which undue good fortune seems often to stimulate, operating as causes through a generation, will do much to divide up such large fortunes. It is far better to await the diminution of this evil by natural causes than to attempt what would soon take on the aspect of confiscation, or to abolish the principle and institution of private property and to change to socialism. Socialism involves the taking away of the motive for acquisition, saving, energy, and enterprise, and a futile attempt by committees to apportion the rewards due for productive labor. It means stagnation and retrogression. It destroys the mainspring of human action that has carried the world on and upward for 2,000 years.

As to "Former Republicans."

I do not say that the two gentlemen who now lead, one the Democratic Party and the other the former Republicans who have left their party, in their attacks upon existing conditions, and in their attempt to satisfy the popular unrest by promises of remedies, are consciously embracing Socialism. The truth is that they do not offer any definite legislation or policy by which the happy conditions they promise are to be brought about, but if their promises mean anything, they lead directly toward the appropriation of what belongs to one man to another. The truth is, my friends, both those who have left the Republican Party under the inspiration of their present leader, and our old opponents, the Democrats, under their candidate, are going in a direction they do not definitely know, toward an end they cannot definitely describe, with but one chief and clear object, and that is of acquiring power for their party by popular support through the promise of a change for the better. What they clamor for is a change. They ask for a change in government so that the Government may be restored to the people, as if this had not been a people's Government since the beginning of the Constitution. I have the fullest sympathy with every reform in governmental and election machinery which shall facilitate the expression of the popular will, as the short ballot and the reduction in elective offices to make it possible. But these gentlemen propose to reform the Government, whose present defects, if any, are due to the failure of the people to devote as much time as is necessary to their political duties by requiring a political activity by the people three times that which thus far the people have been willing to assume, and thus they propose remedies which, instead of exciting the people to further interest and activity in the Government, will tire them into such an indifference as still further to remand control of public affairs to a minority.

But after we have changed all the governmental machinery so as to permit instantaneous expression of the people in constitutional amendments, in statutes, and in recall of public agents, what then? Votes are not bread, constitutional amendments are not work, referendums do not pay rent or furnish houses, recalls do not furnish clothing, initiatives do not supply employment or relieve inequalities of condition or of opportunity. We still ought to have set before us the definite plans to bring on complete equality of opportunity, and to abolish hardship and evil for humanity. We listen for them in vain.

Cultivate Hostility to Courts.

Instead of giving us the benefit of any specific remedies for the hardships and evils of society they point out, they follow their urgent appeals for closer association of the people in legislation by an attempt to cultivate the hostility of the people to the courts and to represent that they are in some form upholding injustice and are obstructing the popular will. Attempts are made to take away all those safeguards for maintaining the independence of the judiciary which are so carefully framed in our Constitution. These attempts find expression in the policy, on the one hand, of the recall of Judges, a system under which a Judge whose decision in one case may temporarily displease the electorate is to be deprived at once of his office by a popular vote, a pernicious system embodied in the Arizona Constitution and which the Democrats of the House and Senate refused to condemn as the initial policy of a new State. The same spirit manifested itself in the vote by Democratic Senators on the proposition, first, to abolish the Commerce Court, and, second, to abolish Judges by mere act of repeal, although under the Constitution their terms are for life, on no ground except that they did not like some of the court's recent decisions.

Another form of hostility to the judiciary is shown in the grotesque proposition by the leader of former Republicans who have left their party for a recall of decisions, so that a decision on a point of constitutional law, having been rendered by the highest court capable of rendering it, shall then be submitted to popular vote to determine whether it ought to be sustained. Again, the Democratic Party in Congress and convention shows its desire to weaken the courts by forbidding the use of the writ of injunction to protect a lawful business against the destructive effect of a secondary boycott and by interposing a jury in contempt proceedings brought to enforce its order and decrees. These provisions are really class legislation designed to secure immunity for lawlessness in labor disputes on the part of the laborers, but operating much more widely to paralyze the arm of the court in cases which do not involve labor disputes at all. The hostility to the judiciary and the measures to take away its power and its independence constitute the chief definite policy that can be fairly attributed to that class of statesmen and reformers whose absorption and control the Republican Party escaped at Chicago and the Democratic Party yielded to at Baltimore.

Republican Principles.

Th Republican Party stands for none of these innovations. It refuses to make changes simply for the purpose of making a change, and cultivating popular hope that in the change something beneficial, undefined, will take place. It does not believe that human nature has changed. It still believes that it is possible in this world that the fruits of energy, courage, enterprise, attention to duty, hard work, thrift, providence, restraint of appetite and of passions will continue to have their reward under our present system, and that laziness, lack of attention, lack of industry, the yielding to appetite and passion, carelessness, dishonesty, and disloyalty will ultimately find their own punishment in the world here. We do not deny that there are exceptions and that seeming fortune follows wickedness and misfortune virtue, but, on the whole, we are optimists and believe that the rule is the other way. We do not know any way to avoid human injustice but to perfect our laws for administering justice, to develop the morality of the individual, to give direct supervision and aid to those who are, or are likely to be, oppressed, and to give as full scope as possible to individual effort and its rewards.

Wherever we can see a statute which does not deprive any person or class of what is his is going to help many people, we are in favor of it. We favor the greatest good to the greatest number, but we do not believe that this can be accomplished by minimizing the rewards of individual effort, by infringing or destroying the right of property, which, next to the right of liberty, has been and is the greatest civilizing institution in history. In other words, the Republican Party believes in progress along the lines upon which we have attained progress already. We do not believe that we can reach a millennium by a sudden change in all our existing institutions. We believe that we have made progress from the beginning until now, and that the progress is to continue into the far future; that it is reasonable progress that experience has shown to be really useful and helpful, and from which there is no reaction to something worse.

The Republican Party stands for the Constitution as it is, with such amendments adopted according to its provisions as new conditions thoroughly understood may require. We believe that it has stood the test of time and that there have been disclosed really no serious defects in its operation.

It is said that this is not an issue in the campaign. It seems to me it is the supreme issue. The Democratic Party and the former Republicans who have left their party are neither of them to be trusted on this subject, as I have shown. The Republican Party is the nucleus of that public opinion which favors constant progress and development along safe and sane lines and under the Constitution as we have had it for more than 100 years, and which believes in the maintenance of an independent judiciary as the keystone of our liberties and the balance wheel by which the whole governmental machinery is kept within the original plan.

What the Administration Has Done.

The normal and logical question which ought to be asked and answered in determining whether an Administration should be continued in power is, How has the Government been administered? Has it been economical and efficient? Has it aided or obstructed business prosperity? Has it made for progress in bettering the condition of the people, and especially of the wage earner? Ought its general policies to approve themselves to the people?

During this Administration we have given special attention to the machinery of government with a view to increasing its efficiency and reducing its cost. For 20 years there has been a continuous expansion in every direction of the governmental functions and a necessary increase in the civil and military servants by whom these functions are performed. The expenditures of the Government have normally increased from year to year on an average of nearly 5 per cent. There never has been a systematic investigation and reorganization of this governmental structure with a view to eliminating duplications, to uniting bureaus where union is possible and more effective, and to making the whole organization more compact and its parts more closely coordinated. As a beginning, we examined closely the estimates. These, unless watched, grow from year to year under the natural tendency of the bureau chiefs. The first estimates which were presented to us we cut some $50,000,000, and this policy we have maintained through the Administration, and have prevented the normal annual increase in Government expenditures, so the result is that the deficit of $58,735,000, which we found on the 1st of July, 1909, was changed on the 1st of July, 1910, by increase of the revenues under the Payne law, including the corporation tax, to a surplus of $15,806,000; on July 1, 1911, to a surplus of $47,234,000, and on July 1, 1912, to a surplus of $36,338,000. The expenditures for 1909 were $662,324,000; for 1910, $659,705,000; for 1911, $654,138,000, and for 1912 were $654,804,000. These figures of surplus and expenditure do not include any receipts or expenditures on account of the Panama Canal.

I secured an appropriation for the appointment of an Economy and Efficiency Commission consisting of the ablest experts in the country, and they have been working for two years on the question of how the Government may be reorganized and what changes can be made with a view to giving it greater effectiveness for governmental purposes on the one hand and securing this at considerably less cost on the other. I have transmitted to Congress from time to time the recommendations of this commission, and while they cannot all be adopted at one session, and while their recommendations have not been rounded and complete because of the necessity for taking greater time, I think that the Democratic Appropriation Committee of the House has become convinced that we are on the right road and that substantial reform may be effected through the adoption of most of the plans recommended by this commission.

Panama Canal Nearing Completion.

For the benefit of our own people and of the world we have carried on the work of the Panama Canal, so that we can now look forward with confidence to its completion within eighteen months. The work has been a remarkable one, and has involved the expenditure of $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 annually for a series of years, and yet it has been attended with no scandal, and with a development of such engineering and medical skill and ingenuity as to command the admiration of the world and to bring the highest credit to our Corps of Army Engineers and our Army Medical Corps.

Foreign Relations Peaceful.

In our foreign relations we have maintained peace everywhere and sought to promote its continuance and permanence.

We have renewed the Japanese treaty for twelve more years and have avoided certain difficulties that were supposed to be insuperable as between the two countries by an arrangement which satisfies both.

We negotiated certain broad treaties for the promotion of universal arbitration which, if they had been ratified, would have greatly contributed toward perfecting machinery for securing general peace. These the Democratic minority of the Senate was not willing to concur in, withheld the necessary two-thirds vote, and amended the treaties in such a way as to make it doubtful whether they are worth preserving.

In China we have exercised a beneficial influence as one of the powers interested in aiding that great country in its forward movement and in its effort to establish and maintain popular government. In order that our influence might be useful we have acted with the other great powers and we have exercised our influence effectively toward the strengthening of the popular movement and giving it a Republic governmental stability. We have lent our good offices in the negotiation of a loan essential to the continuance of the Republic and which we hope that China will accept under such conditions of supervision as are adequate to the security of the lenders, and at the same time will be of great assistance to those in whose behalf the loan is made, the people of China.

Policy Toward Mexico.

Our Mexican neighbor on the south has been disturbed by two revolutions and these have necessarily brought a strain upon our relations because of the losses sustained by American citizens, both in property and in life, due to the lawlessness which could not be prevented under conditions of civil war. The pressure for intervention at times has been great, and grounds upon which, it is said, we might have intervened have been urged upon us, but this Administration has been conscious that one hostile step in intervention and the passing of the border by one regiment of troops would mean war with Mexico, the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, the loss of thousands of lives in the tranquillization of that country, with all the subsequent problems that would arise as to its disposition after we found ourselves in complete armed possession.

In order to avoid the plain consequences it seemed the course of patriotism and of wisdom to subject ourselves and our citizens to some degree of suffering and inconvenience and to pass over with only a protest and a claim for damages even those injuries inflicted on our peaceful citizens in our own territory along the border by flying bullets in engagements between the Governmental and the revolutionary forces on the Mexican side. It is easy to arouse popular indignation over an instance of this character. It is easy to take advantage of it for the purpose of justifying aggressive action, and it is easy thus to cultivate political support and popularity by a warlike and truculent policy, but with the familiarity that we have had in the carrying on of such a war in the Philippines and in Cuba, no one with a sense of responsibility to the American people would involve them in the almost unending burden and thankless task of enforcing peace upon these 15,000,000 of people fighting among themselves, when it would necessarily all turn against us at the first manifestation of our purpose to intervene. I am very sure that the course of self-restraint that the Administration has pursued in respect to Mexico will vindicate itself in the pages of history.

I am hopeful that the present Government is now rapidly subduing the insurrection and that we may look for tranquility near at hand. The demonstration of force which I felt compelled to make in the early part of the disturbance by the mobilization of some 15,000 or 20,000 troops in Texas and holding manoeuvres there had a good and direct effect, and, as our Ambassador and Consuls report, secured much increased respect for American and foreign property in the disturbances that followed. Similar questions have arisen in Cuba, but we have been able to avoid intervention, and to aid and encourage that young Republic by suggestion and advice.

I am glad to believe that we have had more peace in the Central American republics because of our attention to their needs and our activity in mediating between them than ever in the history of those Republics.

For Two Battleships Yearly.

The dignity and effectiveness of the Government of the United States, together with its responsibility for the protection of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, Panama, and the Philippines, as well as for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, require the maintenance of an army and a navy. We cannot properly reduce either below its present effective size. The plan for the maintenance of the navy in proportion to the growth of other navies of the world calls for the construction of two new battleships each year. The Republican Party has felt the responsibility and voted the ships. The Democratic Party, in House caucus, repudiates any obligation to meet this National need.

Philippines Prosperous.

The Philippines have enjoyed popular government and much prosperity during this Administration in view of the free trade under the Payne bill which they have enjoyed. The continuance of the same policy with respect to the Philippines will make the prosperity of those islands greater and greater and will gradually fit their people for self-government, and nothing will prevent such result except the ill-advised policy proposed by the Democratic Party of holding before the Philippine people independence as a prospect of the near future.

Foreign Trade Increasing.

During this Administration everything that has been possible has been done to increase our foreign trade, and under the Payne bill the maximum and minimum clause furnished the opportunity for removing discriminations in that trade, so that the statistics show that our exports and imports reached, for the year ending July 1, 1912, a higher figure than ever before in the history of the country. Our imports for the last fiscal year ending July 1, 1912, amounted to $1,053,426,174 and our exports to $2,049,320,199, or a total of $3,857,648,262. If there were added to this the business done with Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines the sum total of our foreign trade would considerably exceed $4,000,000,000. The excess of our exports over imports is $350,795,914. Manufactures exported during the year 1912 exceeded $1,000,000,000 and surpass the previous record. These figures seem to show that the business is large enough to produce prosperity, and the fact is that it has done so.

Protective Tariff Programme.

The platform of 1908 promised, on behalf of the Republican Party, to do certain things. One was that the tariff would be revised at an extra session. An extra session was called and the tariff was revised. The platform did not say in specific words that the revision would be generally downward, but I construed it to mean that. During the pendency of the bill and after it was passed, it was subjected to the most vicious misrepresentation. It was said to be a bill to increase the tariff rather than to reduce it. The law has been in force now since August, 1909, a period of about thirty-five months. We are able to judge from its operation how far the statement is true that it did reduce duties.

It has vindicated itself. Under its operation prosperity has been gradually restored since the panic of 1907. There have been no disastrous failures and no disastrous strikes. The percentage of reduction below the Dingley bill is shown in the larger free list and in the lower percentage of the tariff collected on the total value of the goods imported. The figures show that under the Dingley bill, which was in force 144 months, the average per cent. of the imports that came in free was in value 44.3 per cent. of the total importations, and that under the Payne bill, which has been in force thirty-five months, the average per cent. in value of the imports which have come in free amounts to 51.2 per cent. of the total; that the average ad valorem of the duties on dutiable goods under the twelve years of the Dingley bill was 45.8 per cent., while under the thirty-five months of the Payne bill this was 41.2 per cent., and that the average ad valorem of duties on all the imports under the Dingley bill was 25.5 per cent., while under the Payne bill it was 20.1 per cent. In other words, considering only reductions on dutiable goods, the reduction in duties from the Dingley bill to the Payne bill was 10 per cent., and considering reductions on all imports it amounted to 21 per cent.

Tariff Board Findings.

Under the provisions of the Payne bill I was able to appoint a Tariff Board to make investigations into each schedule with a view to determining the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad of the articles named in the schedule, in order to enable Congress in adjusting this schedule to know what rate of duty was necessary to prevent a destructive competition from European countries and the closing up of our mills and other sources of production. We are living on an economic basis established on principles of protection. A large part of our products are dependent for existence upon a rate of duty sufficient to save the producer from foreign competition which would make the continuance of his business impossible. In the making of the Payne bill Congress did not have the advantage of the report of the Tariff Board showing the exact facts. If it had, the bill would have been constructed on a better basis, but we now have had the Tariff Board working and it has made a report on the production of wool and the manufacture of woolens in this country and in all the countries abroad, and has given the same data as to the manufacture of cotton. If the Republican Party had control of the House of Representatives, there would be no difficulty now in passing a woolen bill such as, indeed, has been proposed by the Republicans in the House, reducing the duty on wool and on woolens to such a degree as not to include more than enough to enable the wool industry and the woolen industry to live and produce a reasonable profit. The same thing is true with respect to the cotton industry. On the other hand, our opponents, the Democrats, have presented to me for my signature a woolen bill and a cotton bill, both of which if allowed to become a lay, as the reports of the Tariff Board show, would have made such a radical cut in the rates on many woolens and cotton manufactures as seriously to interfere with those industries in this country. This would have forced a transfer of the manufacture to England and Germany and other foreign countries.

Result of Democratic Success.

If the result of the election were to put the Democrats completely in control of all branches of the Government, then we may look for the reduction of duties upon all those articles the manufacture of which need protection, and may anticipate a serious injury to a large part of our manufacturing industry. We would not have to wait for actual legislation on this subject; the very prospect of Democratic success, enters its policy toward our great protected industries became understood, would postpone indefinitely the coming of prosperity and tend to give us a recurrence of the hard times that we had in the decade between 1890 and 1897. The Democratic platform declares protection to be unconstitutional, although it has been the motive and purpose of most tariff bills since 1789, and indicates as clearly as possible the intention to depart from a protective policy at once. It is true the Democratic platform says that the change to the policy of a revenue tariff is to be made in such a way as not to injure industry. This is utterly impossible when we are on a protective basis, and it is conclusively shown to be so by the necessary effect of bills already introduced and passed by the Democratic House for the purpose of making strides toward a revenue tariff. It is now more than fifteen years since the people of this country have had an experience in such a change as that which the coming in of the Democratic Party would involve. It ought to be brought home to the people as clearly as possible that a change of economic policy, such as that which is deliberately proposed in the Democratic platform, would halt many of our manufacturing enterprises and throw many wage earners out of employment, would figure much the home markets which the farmers now enjoy for their products, and produce a condition of suffering among the people that no reforming legislation could neutralize or mitigate.

High Cost of Living and Payne Law.

The statement has been widely circulated, and has received considerable support from political opponents, that the Tariff act of 1909 is a prominent factor in creating the high cost of living. This is not true. A careful investigation will show that the phenomenon of increased prices and cost of living is world-wide in its extent, and quite as much in evidence in other countries of advanced civilization and progressive tendencies as in our own. Bitter complaints of the burden of increased prices and cost of living have been made not only in this country, but even in countries of Asia and Africa. Disorder and even riots have occurred in several European cities because of the unprecedented cost of food products. In our own country changes have been manifested without regard to lower or higher duties in the Tariff act of 1909. Indeed, the most notable increase in prices has been in the case of products where no duties are imposed, and in some instances in which they were diminished or removed by the recent Tariff act.

It is difficult to understand how any legislation or promise in a political platform can remedy this universal condition. I have recommended the creation of a commission to study this subject and to report upon all possible methods for alleviating the hardship of which the people complain, but great economic tendencies, notable among which are the practically universal movement from the country to the city and the increased supply of gold, have been the most potent factors in causing high prices. These facts every careful student of the situation must admit.

Effect of Excessive Tariff Rates.

There is one respect in which high tariff rates may make for exorbitant prices. If the rate is higher than the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, then it tempts the manufacturers of this country to secure monopoly of the industry and to increase its price as far as the excessive tariff will permit. The danger may be avoided in two ways: First, by carefully adjusting the tariff on articles needing protection so that the manufacturer secures only enough protection to pay the scale of high wages which obtains and ought to obtain in this country and secure a reasonable profit from the business. This may be done by the continuance of the Tariff Board's investigation into the facts, which will enable Congress and the people to know what the tariff as to each schedule ought to be. The American public may rest assured that should the Republican Party be restored to power in all legislative branches, all the schedules in the present tariff of which complaint is made will be subjected to investigation and report by a competent and impartial Tariff Board and to the reduction or change which may be necessary to square the rates with the facts.

The other method of avoiding danger of excessive prices from excessive duties is to enforce the anti-trust law against those who combine to take advantage of the excessive tariff rates. This brings me to the discussion of the Sherman act.

Anti-Trust Law Enforced.

The anti-trust law was passed to provide against the organization and maintenance of combinations for the manufacture and sale of commodities, which, through restraint of trade, either by contract and agreement or by various methods of unfair competition, should suppress competition, establish monopoly, and control prices. The measure has been on the statute book since 1890, and many times under construction by the courts, but not until the litigation against the Standard Oil Company and against the American Tobacco Company reached the Supreme Court did the statute receive an authoritative construction which is workable and intelligible.

New Constructive Legislation.

It would aid the business public if specific acts of unfair trade which characterize the establishment of unlawful monopolies should be denounced as misdemeanors for the purpose, first, of making plainer to the public what must be avoided, and, second, for the purpose of punishing such acts by summary procedure without the necessity for the formidable array of witnesses and the lengthy trials essential to establish a general conspiracy under the present act. But there is great need for other constructive legislation of a helpful kind. Combination of capital in great enterprises should be encouraged, if within the law, for every one must recognize that progress in modern business is by effective combination of the means of production to the point of greatest economy. It should be our purpose, therefore, to put large inter-State business enterprises acting within the law on a basis of security by offering them a Federal corporation law under which they may voluntarily incorporate. Such an act is not an easy one to draw in detail, but its general outlines are clearly defined by the two objects of such a law. One is to secure for the public, through competent Government agency, such a close supervision and regulation of the business transactions of the corporation as to preclude a violation of the anti-trust and other laws to which the business of the corporation must square, and the other is to furnish to business, thus incorporated and lawfully conducted, the protection and security which it must enjoy under such a Federal charter. With the facilities conferred by such a charter, corporations could do business in all the States without complying with conflicting exactions of State Legislatures, and could be sure of uniform taxation, i. e., uniform with that imposed by the State on State corporations in the same business.

Opposed to Drastic Amendments.

I am not in sympathy with the purpose to make the anti-trust law more drastic by such a provision as is proposed by the Democratic majority of the Investigating Committee of the House for imposing a rule as to burden of proof upon defendants under anti-trust prosecutions different from that which defendants in other prosecutions enjoy. This cannot be suggested by any difficulty found in proving to the courts the illegality of such combinations when the illegality exists. I challenge the production of a single record in any case in which an objectionable combination has escaped a decree against it because of any favorable rule as to the burden of proof. It is true that many defendants in criminal cases have escaped by a failure of the jury to convict, but that arises from the reluctance and refusal of jurors to find verdicts upon which men are likely to be sent to the penitentiary for pursuing a course in business competition which the ordinary man did not regard as immoral or criminal before the passage of

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SUGAR BILL ALONE WILL ESCAPE VETO

President Is Determined to Kill Wool, Cotton, and Steel Measures if They Reach Him.

RATES DECLARED TOO LOW

He Would Sign the Sugar Bill, but Democrats Displeased May Let It Die in Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Every tariff bill that reaches the President this session, with the possible exception of the sugar measure, will meet his promt veto. This includes the excise measure, which is expected to pass soon. The Sugar bill, which the President will probably sign if it comes to him in anything like the form it passed the Senate, will probably not be enacted at all, so that it looks now as if the long tariff wrangle would bring absolutely no result.

Progress was made in Congress to-day to unravel the tariff snarl. The conference on steel went over until to-morrow, but Senate conferrees on the other measures were appointed, and quick agreement will be reached.

The only difficulty now except on sugar relates to the Excise bill, which is burdened with an amendment repealing Canadian reciprocity and imposing a world-wide tax of $2 a ton on print paper. The question is how much of that amendment the Democratic House will accept.

The Democrats in the Senate are not especially interested in retaining reciprocity, and for the sake of the income levy are willing to allow their insurgent friends to repeal it, but they are not willing that a tax should be levied on print paper. The House has shown academic reluctance to allow the repeal of reciprocity, but the Democrats in the Senate hope to persuade them to agree to a surrender, which will preserve the fruits of victory to the Democrats.

The regular Republicans are viewing these developments with calm confidence that the veto awaits every measure. The Wool bill, in the President's opinion, as indicated in his speech of acceptance, imposes a lower duty than is justified by the Tariff Board's report. The Cotton bill has the same defect, to his mind.

On the Steel bill there has been no report from the Tariff Board, and the President will veto it on the ground that adequate information was not available for Congress.

The Sugar bill, as it passed the Senate, is a Republican measure. There has been no report from the Tariff Board on it, but the schedule is regarded as simple and the reduction is slight. As the reductions theoretically affect the breakfast table, he will probably sign that measure if it ever gets to him. But the Democrats say the reductions are too slight to benefit the consumer, and may let the bill die in conference.

NEW RULES FOR FIREMEN.

Company Commanders Will Hereafter Be Known as Captains.

New rules and regulations to govern the members of the Fire Department have been issued. It was said at Fire Headquarters that this was the first revision of the rules since 1905. The work was done by a committee composed of Deputy Commissioner George W. Olvany and Capt. Edward T. Galloway of Hook and Ladder Company 25. The rules were revised and approved by Chief Kenlon.

The new rule book contains only 174 sections, as against 423 in the old one. Under the new regulations company commanders will be called Captains instead of Foremen, and Assistant Foremen will be called Lieutenants. Captains may grant one-and-a-half-hour leaves of absence to firemen, so that firemen working in the busy district south of Fourteenth Street may have a longer time for meals.

BURNS USES TELEGRAPHONE.

Telephone Conversations Recorded by It in Crime Investigation.

The telegraphone has been used in recent police investigations, it was learned yesterday, notwithstanding M. K. Turner's statements to the contrary. Mr. Turner said that the telegraphone is not useful as yet for detecting criminals, in combination with the dictagraph. It is true, however, that as a means of recording telephone conversations the telegraphone has been used by the Burns men in several instances.

FIRE HORSE'S FIFTH RUNAWAY

Victor, Who Caused Chief Rush's Death, Imperils Chief Spencer.

Victor, the Fire Department horse which bolted with Battalion Chief Rush on April 25 and caused his death, ran away again yesterday morning with Battalion Chief John Spencer. This was the fifth time it had run away. Spencer was on his way from the City Paymaster's office, in Chambers Street, with the pay envelopes for the men of Engine Company 30, Spring and Varick Streets, when the horse became frightened by an automobile passing on Varick Street near Grand.

The horse broke into a gallop and got beyond the control of the driver, John Foote. Spencer kept the gong sounding a warning while the runaway speeded along Varick Street. As it passed the corner of Grand, Dennis Dermody of 52 Watt Street, jumped to catch the bridle, but missed, was thrown to the street, and was severely bruised. A block further on the horse ran against a pushcart and was heavily thrown. Before it could regain its feet the Battalion Chief and the driver had its head securely held. The right front wheel was smashed and the harness broken in several places. The pay envelopes were found in the street.

COURT HOUSE ARCHITECTS.

Cass Gilbert and George B. Post & Sons to Submit Plans.

The Court House Board has added to the list of ten architects who were invited to submit designs for the new Court House the names of Cass Gilbert and George B. Post & Sons. They will receive as the other invited architects a honorarium of $1,000 to cover the expense of preparing their designs, and their inclusion in the list has been made with the consent of the ten first invited.

The programme for the open competition, from which ten other architects will be selected for the final competition, will be ready about the middle of the month. This will contain particulars as to the size of the plot to be used for the new Court House and a list of the number and character of the courts and offices in the building, and specifications as to such matters as Judge's chambers, counsel rooms, and library. There will thus be twenty-two designs submitted to the Court House Board in the final competition from which to select the plans they consider best.

WOMAN ROBBED IN HALLWAY.

Settlement Worker Accuses a Man of Snatching Her Purse.

Mrs. Marie Bassi, who said that when she was a settlement worker several weeks ago, she had met and married to reform one of the many "Spanish Louies" known to the police, was the complainant yesterday in the West Side Court against Felix Bazerque, a waiter out of work, who lives at 241 West Thirtieth Street. Mrs. Bassi accused the man of robbery.

She said she had visited a friend at 207 West Twenty-seventh Street Wednesday afternoon, and that as she passed through the hall on her way home to the Waverley House, in Tenth Street, where she is stopping on a visit here from Boston, Bazerque met her, forced her against the wall, and grabbed a bag containing $10 from her shirtwaist. She chased him into the street, where he got away. Later Detectives Dolan and Phelan found him in a saloon near by, and arrested him.

Bazerque denied that he had robbed the woman, but Magistrate Corrigan held him without bail for the Grand Jury.

FIRE IN FIFTH AVENUE SHOP.

Ladies' Tailors Suffer Loss While Smoke Blows Into Hotel.

Guests at the Hotel Lorraine, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, had to close their windows last night to prevent smoke from entering their apartments from a fire in the five-story loft building next door, at 567 Fifth Avenue. Many of the diners at Delmonico's, a block below, went to the street to watch the firemen fighting the blaze, which started in the top floor of the building, occupied by Maison Cowen, a ladies' tailoring establishment.

The fire burned through the roof and did $1,000 damage to the top floor. There was also considerable water damage to the firms on floors below, the Auty & Nelson Company and Mary Scott Rowland, both tailors.

Shot for Refusing Ice Cream.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Because she refused to eat ice cream at his expense, Arbin Barber shot off a part of Mrs. Fred Miller's ear last night at Woodbourne, Sullivan County, N. Y. The shooting occured in the ice cream parlor in the presence of a large number of city people who are spending their vacations at Woodbourne. Barber rushed from the building, pursued by a crowd and two hours later was captured. He is now in the Monticello jail.

HUGE SUGAR PROFITS ON SMALL CAPITAL

Trust Made $12,950,000 in 21 Years When Investment Mostly Stood at $500,000.

HAVEMEYER-SPRECKELS DEAL

For Every Dollar One Interest Got the Other Received the Same—One Year's Dividend, $2,250,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1.—Evidence that ownership of one-half of the common stock of the Western Sugar Refining Company, the John D. and A. B. Spreckels concern of San Francisco, had netted the Havemeyer interests in the American Sugar Refining Company $12,950,000 in dividends in the last twenty-one years; that for all but two years of that time these payments were made on an investment that represented only $500,000; that more than $12,000,000 of the amount had been paid since 1898, and that the first payment of $50,000 was made on Oct. 21, 1891, when the Havemeyers had $1,000,000 invested in the concern, was offered to-day at the hearing following the suit to dissolve the American Sugar Refining Company under the Sherman law as a combination in restraint of trade.

An official statement from the American Sugar Refining Company was produced and identified by W. H. Hannam, Secretary of the concern. For every dollar the Havemeyers and their associates got the Spreckels party got a dollar.

In the time elapsing between Oct. 21 and Dec. 27, 1891, dividends to the amount of $1,150,000 were declared and distributed. In 1892 the capital stock was reduced from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000. In accordance with this action, $500,000, or half their investment, was refunded to the Havemeyers.

In 1898, on three dates—Jan. 7, Jan. 17, and Sept. 16—the Western Sugar Refining Company paid $6,000,000, the Havemeyer's getting half the yield. The biggest dividend was declared on Jan. 20, 1893, when $2,250,000 was distributed. There were no dividends from 1904 to 1908. On Nov. 20, 1909, another item of $2,000,000 was entered in the dividend record.

The inquiry will close to-morrow and the Government attorneys will move to Salt Lake to continue the hearing, beginning on Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1. — G. N. Rolph, Secretary of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Company at Crockett, Cal., testified to-day in the hearing of the Government's suit against the American Sugar Refining Company that the Western Sugar Refining Company had forced the acceptance of the lease by which the Crockett plant was kept closed for three years.

Rolph said that price cutting by the Western company left the Crockett company no alternative. He told of the rehabilitation of the business after the expiration of the lease.

Leaves $500 Each to Two Hospitals.

Under the will of Simon Adler, who died July 16, which was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for probate, the Lebanon and the Beth Israel Hospitals received $500 each. His estate will exceed $10,000, and consists of realty and personalty. His four daughters and his wife receive the balance of the estate.

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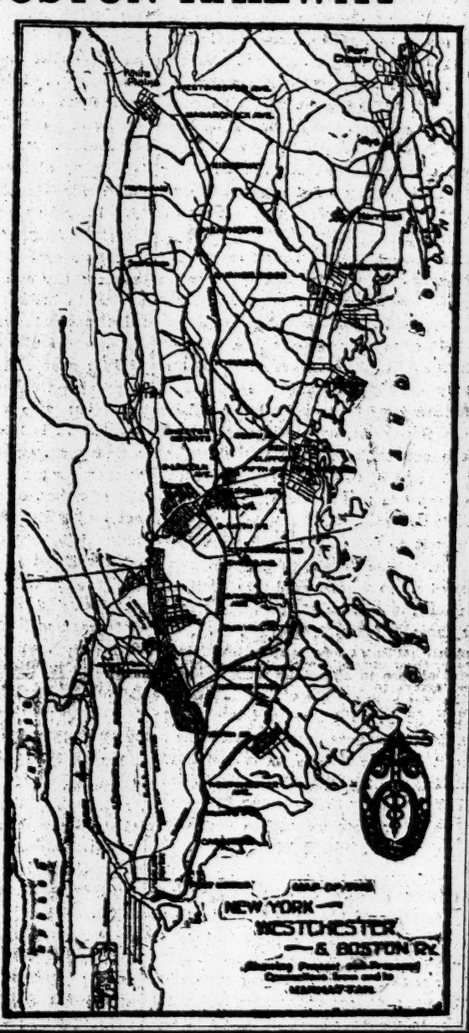

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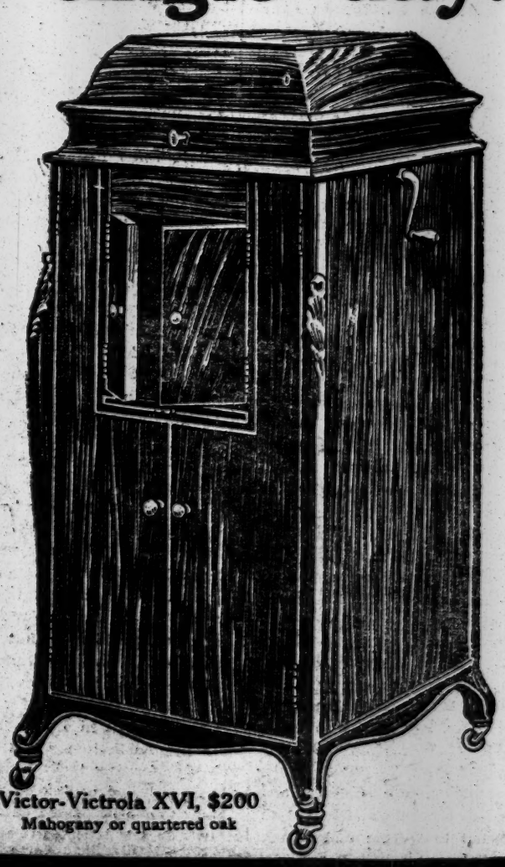

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Saturday, Aug. 10,
Progress of Education

First of a series of articles on educational matters will appear in The New York Times.

Henry S. Drinker, President Lehigh University,
on
"Some New Phases of Educational Work."

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island...8 Richmond Tce., St. George
Long Island City.....47 Vernon Avenue
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1912.

MR. TAFT ACCEPTS.

We have an impression that the Republican Party will not be saved by the defense of its principles and its deeds contained in President TAFT's speech of acceptance. But we could wish that every man in the land would read his plain, simple, straightforward, yet convincing, statement of reasons why the Roosevelt Third Party movement should be treated as one of those recurrent humbugs that rise in politics, and, like bubbles on the surface of a stream, may be followed by the eye for a time until, in obedience to the natural law of bubbles and of humbugs, they blow up. Mr. TAFT tells how demagogues have seized upon the opportunity created by the abuses of concentrated wealth to inflame the public mind, and make personal capital out of the peculiar conditions. He tells how they allure the dissatisfied by promises of a panacea which they never bring forth. He suspects that the millennium they promise is "a condition in "which the rich are to be made reasonably poor, and the poor reasonably "rich by law," and he points out that the "social justice" about which they prate so much leads pretty directly to socialism.

The present defects of our Government must be due to the failure of the people to devote the necessary time to their political duties, for it cannot be denied that the Government is in their hands, within their control, if they choose to exercise it. The remedies by which the patent medicine peddlers would establish direct government by the people would require "a political "activity by the people three times "greater than that which, thus far, "the people have been willing to as"sume," a demand which would tire them into an indifference entirely favorable to the control of government by the bosses or by the interests. Mr. ROOSEVELT's proposed recall of judicial decisions he describes with great moderation as "grotesque." To the prevailing delusion that everybody can be made happy by new laws if we only have enough of them, Mr. TAFT opposes the sound and undying principle that "the fruits of energy, courage, "enterprise, attention to duty, hard "work, thrift, providence, restraint of "appetite and of passions, will con"tinue to have their reward under our "present systems," and that laziness and incapacity will find their punishment under any system.

Mr. TAFT does well to expose the nostrums of the agitators in their true light, he does well to insist upon the Constitution as it is, but he oversteps the bounds of fairness when he attempts to put THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the third-term candidate, and WOODROW WILSON, the Democratic candidate, into one and the same class. It was more convenient for him, probably, thus to bracket together the objects of his denunciation; but it was a futile proceeding, for it never was true, and it is not true now, that Mr. WILSON and Mr. ROOSEVELT stand for the same things. If identity or similarity of political beliefs could be traced out in detail, it would be found that Mr. ROOSEVELT stands much nearer to Mr. TAFT than to Gov. WILSON. They were both Republicans, they were both protectionists, they are both advocates of Federal incorporation, and of a great, even a dangerous, lengthening of the Federal arm. Mr. TAFT does not believe in the recall of Judges or their decisions, neither does Gov. WILSON. After all, it is against Mr. ROOSEVELT, not against Gov. WILSON, that Mr. TAFT must make his fight. Before he can put himself in a position to fight the Democrats, he must recall to the standard he bears the multitude of Republicans who have deserted it for the nondescript banner that flies above the Roosevelt camp.

It was most unwise for the President, in reviewing the achievements of the Republican Party, to say that it carried the country "through the green"back and silver crazes to a sound "gold basis which saved the country's "honor and credit." The paternity of the greenback, the defense of the greenback as a holy and sacred thing, the refusal to redeem and absolutely retire the greenbacks, are things chargeable, not to Democrats, but to the Republican Party. Mr. TAFT cannot have forgotten the terms of the vicious bargain by which the Republican votes in Congress enacted the Silver Purchase Act of 1890, in consideration for the delivery of silver votes to the protectionists for the passage of the McKinley act. And it was no Republican President, but GROVER CLEVELAND, who, in 1893, by sheer strength of will, drove the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act through a reluctant Congress. But speeches of acceptance are not written for the purpose of justly apportioning praise or blame between parties. A certain indulgence in conventional gasconnade, what we call pointing with pride, is permissible. Mr. TAFT has exercised his privilege.

The terribly hard plight of the President in respect to the tariff is understood by everybody. He cannot speak out boldly for a just, a real, revision, for the removal of all duties that are unnecessary and of the exorbitant part of those that may be retained, for that would put him at odds with pretty much all his party that still remains loyal. He cannot now say that the Payne-Aldrich law is the wisest and best tariff, for in many of the Western States there are Republicans still in the fold who might forgive the Winona speech, but who, upon a repetition of its sentiments now, would at once begin a diligent study of the record and the utterances of WOODROW WILSON. So Mr. TAFT "stands pat" upon the tariff board, upon the principle of the difference in production cost, with the "reasonable profit" promised by the platform of 1908. This view of tariff revision answered the purpose four years ago. It will not do now, it will not do at all.

Mr. TAFT is of the opinion that it might be well to amend the anti-trust law by denouncing as misdemeanors "specific acts of unfair trade which "characterize the establishment of "unlawful monopolies," to the end that the public may understand what is unlawful, and that the procedure for punishment may be made more summary. We really wish that somebody would draw a bill to put these vague ideas into effect. There are such ideas in the Democratic platform, which we wish to remind Mr. TAFT is Mr. BRYAN'S platform, not Mr. WILSON'S, and they have been preached in the halls of Congress. Further than that, Mr. TAFT still adheres to his suggestion of a Federal incorporation law, which would do more than could be accomplished in any other way to restore the control of the big interests over government, the very abuse out of which the agitators have made almost their whole stock in trade. The President is justified in saying that the law, under its recent interpretations, has accomplished its purpose. In concluding his address, Mr. TAFT appeals to all Republicans "to join us in an "earnest effort to avert the political "and economic revolution and business "paralysis which Republican defeat "will bring about." Really, we should have thought the President's sense of humor would have caused him to strike out that sentence, or rather not to write it.

THE INVESTIGATION.

We agree altogether with Alderman DOWLING that it will not do to hire "a political lawyer" to act as counsel for the Aldermanic investigation of the Police Department. A partisan investigation, partisan for Tammany or against Tammany, would be a sheer futility. The Lexow Committee exposed hideous depths of vice and corruption, but that inquiry was "called off" for political reasons. The Mazet investigation came to nothing. The people of the city want an investigation now that will expose and cure the evils that have so shocked the community by their latest manifestations.

The counsel of the committee must do his work in the spirit that guided CHARLES E. HUGHES when he was counsel of the insurance investigation. The qualification is easy to define. He must be a man with the ability and with the determination to get at the truth, and, so far as it is humanly possible, the whole truth. Any other kind of investigation will be worthless. We hear continually of the "man higher up." There are many "men higher up" in these underworld doings, but every well-informed person knows of one man, always mentioned when these matters are under discussion, but never brought into the full light of publicity. "Get" him, and there will be an end, for a time at least, to the system of graft and protection. It was under that system that the conditions grew up that led to the murder of ROSENTHAL. Why waste the time of the community with a false and spurious investigation?

TARIFF REFORM FOR POLITICS ONLY.

The farce of passing tariff bills for the purpose of getting them vetoed was advanced another stage yesterday. The Republicans of the Senate cannot agree with each other, and the Democrats of the Senate disagree with the Democrats of the House. But the precious plan is to make up a working majority of those in each party willing to work with their opponents for the making up of campaign issues, although the same combination would not hold together for any tariff legislation which was expected to become effective. The bills are to be passed only because the President is expected to stop them, and in order to pass them either party to the combine is willing to swallow its previous action. The Democrats who passed Canadian reciprocity were willing to repeal it last week, and now are willing to let it stand in one bill and perhaps to propose repeal in another bill. Those who are willing to pass tariff schedules without a finding by some sort of a commission are willing to tack a provision for a tariff commission upon the excise, alias income, tax. The wool bill which was vetoed before is to be submitted substantially unchanged for veto once more. The Senate which passed one substitute for the House's sugar bill last week is to pass another.

In all these proposals there is not a trace of principle or policy. The idea seems to be to make a mess incapable of comprehension, and then for both parties to point with pride, and claim that they did it, or would have done it if they had been allowed. Neither party is paying any attention to platforms still wet from the press. Both parties are chargeable with meddling and muddling, but the Republicans are open to the added reproach of combining against their President for reasons of personal ambition or political intrigue. This is the way bad tariffs have been made in the past, and in which it never will be possible to make good tariffs in the future. It is a time-dishonored method of dealing with the tariff, and our tariff troubles have arisen from it.

Our neighbors to the north have given us an example of another way. Their tariff became effective as a whole the day it was introduced. Everybody had notice at the same time of what was going to happen, and of all that was going to happen. There was no doubt about which schedules would be taken up, and of what would be done with them individually. There was no holding of the breath in fear of what never occurred, and there was no long-drawn-out agony of doing a little to the tariff each day through a term of years.

It is true that this result cannot be attained with us in exactly the same way, since we do not have a system of responsible Ministers. But we ought to hold our parties responsible, and not tolerate a tariff without pride of ancestry or hope of prosperity. A Republican President ought to be upheld in checking bipartisan intrigues. If there are exceptions to the universal application of the rule at least the exceptions are not the unprincipled proposals now pending. The country, which is about to reject the third term candidate, whose campaign is progressing from bad to worse, ought to condemn the disorganization of our party system by those of like mind with him. It is not a question of the goodness or badness of the schedules under consideration, but of methods of legislation. It is a good rule when in doubt to do nothing, and there hardly could be more doubt than is shown by the constant shifting and reconsideration by all parties now acting in Washington.

OCEAN STORM WARNINGS.

Chief WILLIS L. MOORE of the Weather Bureau at Washington expects much of the plan formulated at the National Radio-Telegraph Conference at London, which proposes to give the right of way over all other wireless messages at sea—excepting calls for help—to weather observations and signals of approaching storms. Each Government, according to the agreement, will secure its own observers, take its own observations, and pay service tolls. By the exchange of observations, when the agreement shall be ratified by the Governments represented at the London conference, Prof. MOORE predicts the construction of a "daily weather map "for the Atlantic Ocean, and, finally, "for the Pacific." He adds:

> While many observations will be collected by repeating them from ship to ship, it is our expectation that information with regard to the location and future course of dangerous storms will be flashed clear to the middle of the ocean from one or two powerful centres on the American Coast, all ships receiving the information at the same time.

Then tropical hurricanes may pursue their course over the ocean without finding human lives or property in their path. "This is not a visionary "thing, but it is a probable accom"plishment of the future," Chief MOORE says. By means of storm warnings displayed at over 300 points along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts, and the shores of the Great Lakes, the sailings of a vast number of vessels engaged in ocean and lake traffic are determined. Storm warnings set for a single hurricane have detained in port on the Atlantic Coast vessels and cargoes valued at over $30,000,000. It is possible to foretell the course of a storm traveling northward from the West Indies, but there is no system of finding out what is happening out in the Atlantic. Under sunshine, a ship may communicate within a radius of 200 miles, and at night the larger ships extend their radius from 500 to 1,000 miles. Probably the regular transatlantic routes will furnish more observations than are needed, although in the South Atlantic, where ships are few, the sea observations will not be frequent. Ships must be equipped with good barometers and observers taught to read reports and to encipher them. West of the thirty-fifth meridian, observations would be repeated to America, east of that meridian to Europe, thence to be transmitted by cable at the London meteorological office.

All this will take time and money to begin. It will pay. Doubtless the Appropriation Committees in Congress, before whom the subject will be brought next Winter, will be persuaded that it is economical and feasible.

HIRAM JOHNSON, OF COURSE.

There has been talk of naming JOHN M. PARKER of New Orleans for Temporary Chairman of the convention at Chicago and also of nominating him for Vice President on the Bull Moose ticket with the object of tickling the local pride of the South. The idea of flattering the Southern Democrats by selecting one of their number to run for office on the ticket of a hybrid party does not argue well for the common sense of the movers of such a plan.

Why talk about PARKER or any other Southern man for distinction, or destruction, when there is HIRAM JOHNSON of California, the very apple of the Progressive eye, a noble man with a most suggestive baptismal name.

It is told in the First Book of Kings about how the first SOLOMON, after he had finished practically the building of the Temple, "sent and fetched HIRAM out of Tyre," to put the finishing touches on the grand edifice upon which he had employed all his artisans and all the gifts of the builders among his people, and HIRAM "was filled with "wisdom, and understanding, and cun"ning to work all works in brass," and "he came to SOLOMON, and wrought all his work." He set up the pillars in the porch of the Temple, "made a molten sea," standing it upon twelve oxen. He erected ten bases of brass with borders between ledges and between the ledges also he placed lions and oxen and cherubim, and a chariot with wheels and axle-trees and felloes and spokes, and here or hereabout he engraved more lions and cherubim and palm trees, and made also lavers and shovels and basons. "So HIRAM made an end "of doing all the work that he had "made for King SOLOMON."

Verily, here we have, in a sense, history repeating itself, and behold when there is a second Solomon there is also within ready reach a Hiram, a skillful worker in brass even as his prototype, and if our Solomon shall have his way, and he generally does, our own HIRAM will be sent and fetched out of Tyre to make an end of doing the work of the King who has designs upon his people. It is idle to think of naming a Democrat, and a Southern Democrat at that, for the second place on the Bull Moose ticket, or any other man who is not wholly committed to the holy cause. There is one man and one man only who is fitted to play second fiddle to the King in this contest against all the Gentiles, and his name, strange to say, is HIRAM, son of JOHN, and he comes from Tyre, and he is gifted even as the first of the name was gifted with "cunning to work all works in brass."

"INFORMATION PRINTS."

Hundreds of millions of dollars are annually voted by Congress, item by item, but without specific information; the Congressmen blindly adopt the recommendations of the Chairmen of committees, or vote with their opponents when they have confidence in them. When an appropriation bill is up for consideration, there is no time for the Congressmen to weigh each item or to acquaint themselves with the knowledge that would qualify them to vote intelligently. Senator JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., irritated by this condition, has prepared an "information print" of the Post Office Appropriation bill, reported by the committee of which he is the Chairman.

The "information print" presents, below each item, the committee's reason for favoring, amending, or opposing it. The print accompanies the committee's report upon the bill, and may be laid upon the desk of each Senator before the bill is passed upon. Those committees who favor the old unintelligent method of passing appropriation bills, who are not opposed to the enactment of "jokers" through lack of information, or who do not wish to economize the time of Senators and Representatives, will probably look askance at the precedent set by Chairman BOURNE. It has taken a lot of extra work to prepare the detailed reasons for the Post Office appropriations. But, as Senator BOURNE remarks, "this extra work on the part "of one Senator saves time for the "other ninety-five."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dramatics in the Tenements.

To "cultivate and develop taste for music, literature, and the arts among children and young people of any class, nationality, and sect" is surely a worthy object. But to pursue it by means of a children's theatre or "workshop" to be erected on the east side is, perhaps, a debatable method. We are not sure that theatrical productions given by the children of the tenements before children in the public schools, safeguarded though they be by moral counsel and guidance, will be quite so ennobling as the sanguine incorporators of the Children's Educational Theatre think.

It will not do, of course, to discourage the production of plays like "Peter Pan" and "The Blue Bird," in which children are needed both for the acting and the illusion. For this demand there will be always a supply, and the children who qualify for such parts have begun a noble career for which there are splendid precedents in the lives of great actors. But the supply need not be unduly stimulated; it need not be "accelerated" by the methods of the proposed children's theatre. The demand for real actors in "speaking parts" is, after all, very limited. There is a flaunting, fairyland attraction in theatrical doings that cannot but have its effect upon young and unformed minds accustomed to an environment of poverty. If the revived enterprise of the Educational Theatre shall carry out fully its announced plans, we shall see thousands of school children turning their thoughts to the artificialities of the stage, attracted by its lures, crowding the theatrical market, and exposed to its dangers.

One Murder Daily in New York.

Besides the twenty-three murders committed up to midnight during July in Manhattan and the Bronx, Kings County reports six murders and Richmond one; that is one a day in four boroughs of this city. The list omits murderous assaults of which the victims may die, and cases in which indictments for murder are pending. This comes atop of Police Commissioner WALDO'S figures, comparing the first half of 1911 with the first half of 1912, of an increase from 81 homicide complaints to 140. Complaints for all other crimes have diminished—for assault and robbery, from 646 to 313, a decrease of 333; for burglary, from 5,006 to 4,034, a decrease of 952; for pocketpicking, from 533 to 90, a decrease of 443, and a total decrease of complaints for all crimes in the last half-yearly period from 22,080 to 19,395. Why the startling increase of murders?

London has a much larger population than New York. In its entire metropolitan district during the year 1911 but eighteen murders were reported. This city is more difficult to police than London. But why, when the records of all other criminality are being lowered, should the high-water mark of murders be reached and surpassed? This must be the work of professionals for hire. There is at large in New York a gang of expert assassins.

Automatic Train Stops and Prejudice.

President SIMMONS of The Railway Age Gazette, who can see only "stock-jobbing" in the advocacy of automatic train stops to prevent railway wrecks, has occasion to ponder, we think, the reply of ANGUS SINCLAIR, editor of Railway and Locomotive Engineering, published in THE TIMES yesterday, to his objection that "no device for stopping steam railway "trains automatically has yet been per"fected that will work successfully under "all operating conditions."

That objection, Mr. SINCLAIR ably says, would have prevented the installation of the notoriously defective block signaling system, and, in fact, of every railway improvement designed to assure safety since the beginning of railroading. Such improvements were "always depreciated "by the ultra-conservative men of the "time," Mr. SINCLAIR remarks. And their introducers have been blamed for trying to make their honest inventions pay. The carpers did not, however, and will not, hinder true progress. Here, too, is the testimony of The Scientific American, which says editorially of the block signal system:

> It lacks one element, simple and readily installed, which, if it were present, would render block signaling absolutely effective as a preventive of collision. We refer to the automatic stop.

The cost of the mechanism is its only objection, The Scientific American says. The railroads "dislike the first cost, and "they have an equal dislike for the cost "of maintenance." But they have a dislike for expensive damage suits, too. If the installing of safety devices so well recommended would increase materially the cost of transportation, there is no added burden of rates that the public would more readily assume.

OPPOSES MORE BATTLESHIPS.

Everett P. Wheeler Would Have Us Set an Example to Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many, I think the great majority of our people, who are against the proposal to build two new battleships, and who think that the Democratic caucus was right. The whole moral sense of this country is for peace—for the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration—and therefore against the increase of armaments.

The practice of the country down to the time of Roosevelt was for a small and efficient navy. He was dazzled by the big navies of other countries, and in his rough way wanted to imitate them. I do not think the country ever sympathized with this policy. At any rate, I am clear that it does not do so now. The outcry for more ships largely comes from those who want to build them.

By deciding to limit our naval armament we set an example to England and Germany that will strengthen the hands of every peace lover in both countries.

To say that we need a big navy to give us influence abroad is opposed to the teaching of our history. For example, when Cleveland sent his Venezuela message, we had a small navy. Nevertheless, England recognized the justice of his position and agreed to arbitration. In the language of the Democratic platform, our navy now is adequate.

The Republican Party used to be called the party "of great moral ideas." In this matter the Democracy represents the best moral ideas of America. We shall triumph on this platform. EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, July 31, 1912.

DEFENDS DIRECT PRIMARIES

Because More Voters Participate Than Under the "Boss" Regime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do all the declaimers against the direct primary make comparison of the election and primary votes and entirely avoid the only just and fair comparison that can be made? If there is any way to find how many voters participated in the old primary, where all the details and machinery was in the hands of the party workers, whereby they controlled the election of delegates to conventions who in turn were controlled by an upper "boss," these figures, and these alone, will make a basis for a fair comparison to show the results and benefits of the direct primary.

I can not speak for any other State than New Jersey, but I know something about the old primary and its methods and about the direct primary in our State, and I do not believe that any fair, disinterested person will say that it is a failure or that it has not proved its merit. It is true that only about 50 per cent. of the voters participated in the direct primary in New Jersey, but it is also true that under the old primary and convention system not 5 per cent. of the voters availed themselves of the privilege.

JOHN N. KLEIN.

Belleville, N. J., July 31, 1912.

Why Americans Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why did we win at Stockholm? Because we are slender, spare, muscular, have reserve power and repose; because we live in a free country, where every one has equal chance and the best wins; because we are abstemious and largely vegetarian; because we are moderate and temperate; because we didn't depend entirely on our muscles, but used our brains to direct them; because we have self-respect; because we feel that we have the true moral strength and walk in the truth; because we came with determination, but are graceful losers. In a word, because we are Americans.

A RETIRED MERCHANT.

Stockholm, Sweden, July 18, 1912.

A Dangerous Bridge Crush.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A speedy investigation and prompt remedy should be applied to the conditions existing at the entrance to the Steinway North Beach cars at the Fifty-ninth Street Bridge. Last Sunday afternoon the crowd was so dense and so uncontrolled in every way as to be dangerous to life and limb. As far as the writer could see, there were no guards in attendance and no officers present. A serious accident of some kind seems inevitable before the end of the season if present conditions are allowed to continue.

K. B.

New York, July 31, 1912.

WILSON'S RISE A TRIUMPH OVER THE OLD POLITICIANS

Governor's Headway Due to New Men Relying on Human Nature Instead of Machine Methods.

Woodrow Wilson is a man new in American politics, and American politics is all the better off because he is. Two years ago he did not know, except in a wholly theoretical way, anything about the game and how it should be played, and he really does not know much more now, except that he has learned a great deal about human nature, and how human nature has to be nursed when it comes to the business of dealing with practical questions in a theoretical way. Nominated first by George Harvey, who never held an office in his life and never ran for one, for Governor of New Jersey, and safely delivered in this venture only to be again preferred by the same judge of men and opportunities for President of the United States, he is again at the head of the heap and leading, or rather following, it would seem, the people to another triumph in November. This is one of the most remarkable experiences in the political history of the country, and argues well for the people and their sense of the fitness of things. The manner in which the situation has developed has been as surprising to the people, probably, as it has been to the "practical politicians." No one would have suspected that William F. McCombs, modest, unassuming, quiet beyond his years, could have worked out the plans of his campaign for Wilson as he did at Baltimore, and before Baltimore; but he did in that initial struggle just as he hopes and expects to work out his plans for the election of Wilson in November.

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Gov. Wilson has done many things which an ordinary politician of the old school would not have done. He has written letters, and made speeches, and built up histories, and said many things which a candidate for office would never have dreamed of saying; but he has always been able to give a reason for the faith that is in him, and his explanations, so far as he has made explanations, have only served to elucidate the theories he has advanced and to satisfy the critics who have assailed him. He ought to be judged by the company he has been keeping. His largest support in the convention at Baltimore came from the Republican State of Pennsylvania, which emblazoned on all its banners the legend, "Name Wilson and Pennsylvania will elect him." That was a risky thing for Pennsylvania to promise, seeing that Pennsylvania has never voted for a Democratic President; but the assurance was so attractive and the men from Pennsylvania were so persistent that the convention accepted the pledge. Mitchell Palmer, the Quaker Representative in Congress from the Stroudsburg district and a man of peace but high principle, and Vance McCormick, former Captain of the Yale football team, and Rowland Morris, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, all of whom have money enough to live on without the emoluments of office, are doing their best to carry out the pledge made. These three young, or youngish, fellows are typical of the character of the men who have rallied to the Democratic standard this year in all the States—men without "pull," men who do not know, but men who believe that the time has come when the people will go right if they are only led right.

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As it is in Pennsylvania, so is it in all the other States. Of course there are some "practical politicians" among the Wilson men—they would not be "practical politicians" if they were not—but the men who nominated him at Baltimore are the men who will really count in the campaign. In Texas, another of the strongest States which gave Wilson their support at Baltimore, the contest was between the old and the new, largely. Henry and Burleson and Culberson were there. The two first named were rather more noisy, perhaps, than effective; but they were all very earnest and direct in their speaking and voting. One of the Texans, who was, in fact, not a Texan at all, as he is a native of Iowa and has only lived in Texas for six years, was Cato Sells, and he was at his business early and late and all the time, not because he had any axe to grind, but because he is a Progressive in temper and believed that there are evils that can be cured only by the application of old remedies to new conditions. The Texans have been much divided in local Democratic politics, and the people who are now on top in the party are the people who have stood out against the old Bailey and Johnson clique—not the Cone Johnson crowd, but the Johnson of The Houston Post. Against him and his paper were arrayed The Dallas News and The Galveston News, "the Belo papers," which have made good in this last contest for the control of the politics of the State.

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In New York, McCombs, a graduate of Princeton University and a man who had never dabbled in politics, was the centre of disturbance. He went about his work in a quiet way, and before anybody knew about him or what he was doing he had organized college clubs all over the country and set honest people thinking about what might be done if the educated people would only get together. It is surprising how the McCombs idea took with the people everywhere, how the newspapers began to take notice in the provinces, and how finally the big journals at the centre of things began to shell the woods for Wilson. In New York also W. G. McAdoo, the man who builds tunnels and does other big things, began to work for Wilson, and Henry Morganthau, a lawyer by profession, a man of large means but without any experience in politics, threw himself into the fray; and Ralph Pulitzer and a host of other inexperienced but thoughtful men, generally young in years but old in common sense, joined the procession. They were for Wilson and what Wilson represents, and in his nomination took an active and successful interest. It did not matter to them that Tammany was opposed to their plans and their candidate—they did not "know the game." But they got what they went after, and got it in spite of the fact that they were all of the mollycoddle type, measured by the standards of professional politics.

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A great deal of interest centred in the New Jersey situation. Wilson, who was the favorite of the "practical politicians" of that State in his race for Governor, did not get along with them well after he had been elected, but elected without pledges to them. In New Jersey it was the old machine against the new, or the old political workers against men who had not been very active in the political affairs of that State. The only man of any large experience in political affairs was Judge R. S. Hudspeth, and it must be admitted that his experience was worth a good deal in the conditions; but the rest were of the newer order. There was former Judge John W. Westcott, for example, who placed Gov. Wilson in nomination at Baltimore, and he was never heard of before in National politics. Then there were Otto Wittpenn, Mayor of Jersey City; and Fred W. Donnelly, Mayor of Trenton; and J. Warren Davis, State Senator from Salem County, a Republican county; and Col. Thomas H. Birch of Burlington County, and State Chairman Grosscup of Gloucester County, all good men and true, but none of much experience in politics. Among the other Jerseymen who were hard and effective workers for Wilson was Elmer Geran, the maker of the primary election law of that State, which is said to be the best that has yet been framed, and Joseph P. Tumulty, the Governor's private secretary, who was described yesterday by Josephus Daniels as of the "Dan Lamont" type.

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In Minnesota, the old supporters of John Johnson, the most remarkable man of generations in the public life of the Northwest, were for Wilson, under the wise leadership of Lynch and Weiss. In California the Wilson cause was promoted by men like James D. Phelan and Garvin McNab; in Louisiana Senator Broussard and Robert Ewing were working side by side for the schoolmaster; in Florida F. L. Mayes, the Pensacola editor, made the break in the Underwood ranks in that State; in South Carolina the demand for Wilson was so general that Gonzales and Tillman and the factions represented by them were united in his support, and united, it should be added, without instructions. In South Dakota the anti-Pettigrew people were for Wilson and the old Pettigrew crowd were for Clark. There was a contest, and the Wilson delegates were seated, the old giving way to the new.

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Since the Peerless One leaped forth from the Chicago Convention sixteen years ago, full armed, for the Presidential struggle there has never been anything like the campaign that was made for Woodrow Wilson. How the young men will make out with the real contest which is now at hand remains to be seen; but they are confident in their strength, and the Bull Moose is playing beautifully into their hand. The American people take a great deal of comfort in the reflection that if the next President is not Woodrow Wilson he will not be Theodore Roosevelt.

J. C. H.

SUFFRAGETTE "OUTRAGES."

British Reports of Violence Are Exaggerated, Says Mrs. Blackwell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The transatlantic cablegrams about suffragette "outrages" should be taken with several grains of salt. During the last eight years almost every sensational dispatch dealing with this movement has turned out to be untrue or distorted.

To name only a few conspicuous cases, there was the story that Augustine Birrell had been kicked and lamed, which was later contradicted on his own authority; there was the report that corrosive acid had been poured into the ballot boxes at Bermondsey, when it was in fact a harmless mixture of ink and photographic chemicals, and there was the widely circulated myth about Lady Constance Lytton and her hatchet.

Lady Constance, who was represented in the American press as a vindictive virago running amuck with a dangerous weapon, never used a hatchet at all. She is a woman so exceptionally sweet and kind that she is called in her own family "Angel Con." Olive Schreiner dedicated her book, "Woman and Labor," to her, as one of the noblest human beings she had ever met. Indignant with the heavy sentences imposed on certain suffragists for slight offenses—sentences that she believed to be excessive and illegal—Lady Constance and her friend Mrs. Brailsford, the wife of an influential journalist, decided to take part in a demonstration themselves, and see whether women of social position would be treated in the same way. Lady Constance threw a stone at the automobile in which a Cabinet Minister was riding, aiming it carefully so as to hit the car, not its inmates. Mrs. Brailsford would not throw a stone, because she was uncertain of her aim and feared she might hurt somebody. Instead she hid a meat chopper under a bouquet, made her way up to the wooden barrier that had been put up to keep women away from a Cabinet Minister's meeting, and, in full view of several policemen, made one chop at the barrier, and was immediately arrested. Both women were let off easily, though "commoners" were suffering severe punishment for similar acts. The authorities tested Lady Constance's heart, and said it was too weak for her to undergo forcible feeding. Disgusted with this snobbery, Lady Constance cut off her hair, put on poor clothes, and, under an assumed name, took part in a demonstration before the jail in Liverpool where suffragette prisoners were being treated with great brutality. She was committed to prison, and not only fed by force, but slapped in the face by the prison doctor, and so roughly treated that she has never recovered her health since. She proved up to the hilt her contention that in dealing with suffragists there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. And this was the whole foundation for the absurd hatchet story. We have now been treated to another tale of a hatchet. It should be accepted with great reserve till the exact facts are known.

There is no doubt that one section of the suffragists in England are protesting against the bad faith of the Cabinet Ministers by some very extraordinary demonstrations; but the stories that they are bent on homicide and slaughter may safely be set down as malicious canards. During the last eight years the suffragettes have never killed nor seriously hurt any one, while several of them have lost their lives (including Mrs. Pankhurst's sister) and a great number have been injured for life by the violence of the anti-suffragists.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Chilmark, Mass., July 31, 1912.

THE THEATRE ORCHESTRAS

Have Charms for One Who Was "Raised" on Parlor Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I seen by your paper some time ago as how the fiddlers in the theyaters was on a strike fer more money, or somethin or other, and that their demands was so grate that the managers was all afraid they would have to git along in future without music to go with their plays.

I don't git aholt of your paper down here as regular as I wisht I could, so I don't know what's been done with them musichans, but it seams to me there's money enough in New York to keep 'em going, same as in the old days when I used to go to the theyater most every night when I was visiting my relations up to York, and that music was the most rapturous and beautiful that ever I seen or heard tell of.

Sometimes it was even better than the performance, for they had some rank things, too, in them days, but I want to tell you right here that a feller what's been raised with a accordian in the family and brought up from a baby with a melodion in the settin' room and has had three sisters all thorough-broke in to run it day and night, with hyms all day Sunday at church and on the parlor organ in Sunday school, is mighty glad and monstrous willing to welcome any other kind of music, no matter what kind, which is why I love the theayter orkestree and hope they do not fail to get their come-up-ance, as we used to say to school.

O. G. WHILLIKENS.

New Suffolk, L. I., July 30, 1912.

THE HAPPY POET.

The poet of the magazines,
He is a happy man;
We swelter in humidity,
And wildly wave a fan,
And steam within the subway trains
And roast upon the street
Until we feel our very bones
Are melting with the heat.

But lo! his mind is full of ice
And drifts of frozen snow,
And visions of the frosty hills
Where frigid northers blow,
And flakes of pearly white that skim
The air with swift gyrations,
For he is writing verses now
For Christmas publications.

MINNA IRVING.

RIDERS THROWN AT SPRING LAKE SHOW

Dick Donnelly and Michael O'Sullivan Barely Escape Serious Injury in Hurdle Race.

SHOW OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY

Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler and Myron Oppenheim Each Capture Three Blue Rosettes.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Richard Donnelly and Michael O'Sullivan barely escaped serious and possibly a fatal accident to-day at the opening of the fourth annual exhibition of the Sea Girt and Spring Lake Horse Show Association. The accident occurred in the last event of the day, a hurdle race, in which both riders and their mounts were thrown to the ground.

Donnelly, who had a bad fall at Long Branch last week, was mounted on Wassermann, which failed to clear the first hurdle and fell, carrying Donnelly to the ground. The rider was carried from the field to the clubhouse, where he regained consciousness, and to-night is little worse for his fall.

Michael O'Sullivan, who is agent for Peter Hauck, Jr., of Newark, N. J., was riding Puck in the same race and went down with his mount at the same time Donnelly was thrown. He was taken to the Ann May Memorial Hospital at Spring Lake in an unconscious condition.

The leading winners of to-day were Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler of Riverton, N. J., and Myron H Oppenheim. Both carried away three first and several seconds, while the Glen Riddle Farms entries of Glen Riddle, Penn., carried from the ring two first and a long string of seconds. Fairy Queen made good by winning all three of the blue ribbons which were awarded to Mr. Oppenheim. Mrs. Fitler won her blue ribbons in the event for the saddle horse ride from Asbury Park to Sea Girt, the class for pars harness horses, and the event for tandems.

Macedonia won the hurdle race, an easy winner over Cannon Ball, which was the only other contender of the honors. Macedonia was ridden by Albert Davis of New York. Davis, who is a first-class rider, happened to be on a yacht in Larchmont Bay, and arrived here barely in time to get dressed before the event was called.

Judges of the middle and heavy weight class for hunters and jumpers had a close decision to make. The Virginian and Major Treat, entered by the Glen Riddle Farms, showed remarkable form in taking the fences in the event. The blue was finally awarded to The Virginian and Willow King, the third entry of the Glen Riddle Farms, carried away fourth place.

Virginia, which was entered in the class for heavyweight jumpers, threw her mount in taking the first fence. The summaries:

Saddle Horse, qualified to give good six-mile ride, starting at Asbury Park, finish at show grounds.—Won by Mark Hanna, ch. g., Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler; Kensington King, ch. g., H. Stuart Hollis, second; Starlight, b .g., Hugh L. Cooper, third; Texas, br. g., Frederick Lewisohn, fourth.

Ponies in Harness.—Won by Billigan, b. g., Mrs. Emil Selig; Royal Swell, ch. g., Miss Cora Reynolds, second; Alert, b. g., John Howard, third.

Harness Horses exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Royal Victoria, b. m., Mrs. Emil Selig; Sporting Extra, br. g., Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler, second.

Harness Horses in pairs.—Won by Pandora Queen, ch. m., and King Dora, ch. g., Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler; Maud, ch. m., and Maudeda, ch. m., Mrs. Emil Selig, second.

Harness Horses, combination riding and driving.—Won by Fairy Queen, ch. m., Myron H. Oppenheim; Rosemont, ch. m., A. W. Atkinson, second; Cherry Boy, ch. g., Elisha Miller, third; Highland Fling, b. g., A. W. Atkinson, fourth.

Saddle Horses, exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Fairy Queen, ch. m., Myron H. Oppenheim; Kensington King, ch. g., H. Stuart Hollis, second; Highland Fling, b. g., A. W. Atkinson, third; Cherry Boy, ch. g., Elisha Miller, fourth.

Harness Horses, tandems.—Won by Pandora Queen, ch. m., and Sporting Extra, br. g., Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler; Hob Caw, b. g., and Maudeda, ch. m., Mrs. Emil Selig, second.

Ladies' Saddle Horses.—Won by Fairy Queen, ch. m., Myron H. Oppenheim; Rosemont, ch. m., A. W. Atkinson, second; Barry of Ballymore, br. g., William Henry Hardbeck, third; Highland Fling, b. g., A. W. Atkinson, fourth.

Hunters and Jumpers, light weights.—Won by Irish Nora, ch. m., Blenheim Farms; Glen Riddle, ch. g., Glen Riddle Farms, second; Long Smile, br. m., Glen Riddle Farms, third; Spring Board, br. g., J. J. McDonald, fourth.

Hunters and Jumpers, Corinthian class in uniform.—Won by Willow King, b. g., Glen Riddle Farms; The Virginian, b. g., Glen Riddle Farms, second; Rock Abby, b. g., Blenheim Farms, third; Irish Nora, ch. m., Blenheim Farms, fourth.

Hunters and Jumpers, heavy or middle weight.—Won by The Virginian, b. g., Glen Riddle Farms; Major Treat, br. g., Glen Riddle Farms, second; Aristocrat, ch. g., Blenheim Farms, third; Willow King, b. g., Glen Riddle Farms, fourth.

Six-furlong Flat Race.—Won by Almadine Ruby, b. m., (Morton Bamberger;) Chancellor, b. g., (Lawrence B. Smith,) second; Rex, br. g., (Frederick Lewishon,) third. Time—1:19.

Hurdle.—Won by Macedonia, b. g., (Fred Albers;) Cannon Ball, b. g., (William Henry Harbeck,) second.

OPPOSE 'VAUDEVILLE TRUST.'

Affiliated and Sheedy Circuits Agree to Book Acts Together.

I. Fluegelman, Secretary of the Affiliated Vaudeville Circuit, a new company, announced last night that this circuit would oppose the so-called "Vaudeville Trust," composed of the theatres associated with the United Booking Offices and practically controlled by B. F. Keith.

The negotiations were completed yesterday by which the Affiliated Circuit and the Sheedy circuits, controlling a line of theatres throughout the East, north of New York, came to an agreement to book their acts together. There are about forty houses included in the two circuits, according to the announcement, and contracts will be made with performers for full seasons.

The title of the company is the Sheedy and Affiliated Vaudeville Circuit, and the officers are Michael Sheedy, President; I. Flueggelman, Vice President and Secretary, and Benjamin S. Moss, Treasurer. No one connected with the United Booking Offices had anything to say about the matter last night.

TRUCE WITH MUSICIANS.

Managers Likely to Sign a Compromise Agreement with Union.

Joseph N. Weber, President of the American Federation of Musicians, was in New York yesterday morning in attendance on a meeting of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, the local union of the federation. Mr. Weber said last night that the situation in relation to the musical union and the theatre managers had begun to clear and that an agreement would be reached within a short time between the opposing organizations of the Association of Theatre Managers and the union.

From another source it was learned that an agreement would probably be signed this morning by the association and the union, by which the union musicians would be retained in the theatres represented by the managers' association. A compromise as to salaries and rehearsals would be reached, it was said, and the wage scale would be only slightly in excess of that of the former agreement. The Shuberts and their associates, who are not members of the managers' association, have already come to an agreement.

"Rose Maid" Children at the Seashore

Werba & Luescher, with the assistance of Frederick Thompson, gave the children of "The Rose Maid" a seashore party at Coney Island yesterday. The children, accompanied by Company Manager A. P. Hamberg, and their mothers, left the Globe Theatre at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in automobiles. After a few hours on the sand at Feltman's baths and a luncheon at the restaurant, they were the guests of Mr. Thompson at Luna Park. They returned to the city in plenty of time to rest a little before the evening performance.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is the guest of William Waldorf Astor at Hevor Castle, England.

Egerton L. Winthrop of Newport is in town to meet his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., who are returning from Europe. They will go to Newport for the balance of the Summer.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. Richard Harris of Philadelphia are at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days; also Mrs. C. W. Nevin and Miss Nevin.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic De Zaldo and family are at the Vanderbilt for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Baldwin Chittenden (Miss Dorothea White Geddes) are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on July 16 at their home in Burlington, Iowa. Mrs. Chittenden is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Paul Geddes of this city and Greenwich, Conn.

E. J. Chamberlain of Montreal is at the Plaza for a visit.

Mrs. Elmer E. Black and Miss Dorothy Black are booked to sail Aug. 15 on the Amerika. They will go to Baden Baden, and later to Geneva. After the International Peace Conference, at Geneva, opening on Sept. 23, is over, Mrs. Black and her daughter will tour. In the late Autumn Mrs. Black will place her daughter in the Bentley Priory School, England, and will return to New York.

Miss May Harriman and Miss Constance Folsom were the guests over Sunday at Southampton of Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman.

Miss Mildred Gautier Rice has returned from Camden, Me., to Southampton, and will have as her guests during August Miss Gwendolyn Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell of Chicago.

Miss Amy Sloan, Mrs. Monson Morris's sister, has returned from Richmond and Virginia Beach, where she was the guest of Mrs. C. C. Bowe, (Miss Drewry.)

MARRIED AT DELMONICO'S.

Miss Myrtle E. Alderson the Bride of William Joseph Martin.

The wedding of Miss Myrtle Elizabeth Alderson, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Alderson of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to William Joseph Martin, a lawyer of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of Delmonico's. The Rev. Thomas B. Farrelly officiated.

The bride's brother, William P. Alderson, gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing gown of white satin charmeuse trimmed with princess appliqued lace. Her veil of tulle and lace was surmounted with pearls and orange blossoms, and was caught up on the train with sprays of the blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. D. H. McMartin of 490 Riverside Drive, a sister of the bride, was her matron of honor and only attendant. She wore a gown of pink charmeuse, trimmed with point venise lace and draped with chiffon, topped with a picture hat of lace and pink chiffon and trimmed with pink plumes. She carried a bouquet of Kilarney roses and sweetpeas. Mr. Martin's brother, Lawrence Martin, acted as best man.

Only the immediate family and a few friends were present at the ceremony, after which a large reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Martin left later for an extended trip through the Northwest, and upon their return will live in this city.

MISS MAUD EVERETT TO WED.

Engaged to E. Raymond Bossange, New York Architect.

The engagement of Miss Maud Russell Everett, daughter of the late Percival Lowell Everett of Boston, to E. Raymond Bossange of this city is announced. Miss Everett is spending the Summer with her mother at Essex on Lake Champlain. Her home is at 1,756 Q Street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bossange is the son of the late Gustave Bossange of Paris and New York. He received the degree of Ph. B. from Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1893 as an architect. Later he studied in Rome at the Villa Medici. After an absence of several years abroad he is again living in New York. He is a member of the University Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Pearce Weds Charles G. Rank.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth Pearce and Charles Grant Rank of St. Paul were married at Warren Point, Little Compton, yesterday forenoon by the Rev. F Leads Brooks of Little Compton, where the bride has been spending the Summer. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin and a tulle veil, was attended by Miss Esther Crump of Boston. Howard James of St. Paul acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Rank have gone to camp at Pleasant Island, Me., to remain through August.

Miss Brown to Wed Lieut. McGee.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 1.—Announcement has been made here of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Brown of New York, formerly of Montclair, and Lieut. Hugh Henry McGee, Second Cavalry, U. S. A. The bride's father was formerly a member of the Montclair Town Council.

Hewitt-Bostwick Engagement.

Mrs. Alice Dudley Hewitt of 106 West Seventy-seventh Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Maud Hewitt, to Arthur Covell Bostwick. Mr. Bostwick is a lawyer of this city, and a member of the firm of McDonald & Bostwick, 15 William Street. The marriage will take place in October.

Passengers on the Majestic.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Majestic from Southampton were:

R. W. Adams, Mrs. T. L. Barrett, Miss S. Bartley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Billet, G. R. Blot, Dr. F. N. Bonnie, Mrs. H. Brett, C. T. Brown, Mr and Mrs. A. M. Brown, E. S. Church, H. E. Collins, Col. E. S. Cornell, Sydney Cornell, F. G. Cowle, George D. Cummins, Mrs. E. C. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. H. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Farrell, Constantine Graham, Gilbert P. Hall, Capt. B. F. Hardaway, U. S. A.; E. Newton Harvey, Mrs. J. Head, C. T. Henry, H. W. Holden, A. L. Holman, Miss Julia Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Lewis W. Kingsley, Miss Mary L. Kingsley, S. Knowles, Miss Mathven, F. R. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Max Mayer, G. E. Ogibie, Dr. W. B. Pritchard, P. T. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Watson, Miss Juliet Weber, Harold Weddis, R. J. Wortham, S. G. Graham, and Baroness von Zimmerman.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Ready Money," H. H. Frazee's production of James Montgomery's comedy, which is to open at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Aug. 19, will have its first performance at the new Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, on Aug. 16. The company will include William Courtenay, Joseph Kilgour, Ben Johnson, Edwin Mordant, Henry Miller, Jr., Leo Donnelly, J. H. Bradbury, Norman Tharp, George Loane Tucker, J. K. Hutchinson, Alfred Hease, Clarence Rockefeller, Margaret Greene, Fay Wallace, Ida Darling, and Elizabeth Nelson.

H. B. Warner, after three seasons in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," will have a new play this season of the same "thief" type, called "Buxl." He will be under the management of the George C. Tyler Company. "Buxl" is a German comedy, and the English adaptation has been made by Rudolph Besier, author of "Don." Mr. Warner will begin his season at the Hudson Theatre on Thursday evening, Sept. 5.

Nellie Revell, who has been press representative for the Percy Williams theatres for several years, and this Summer at Palisades Amusement Park, has been engaged by the Shuberts for work in connection with the Winter Garden productions. Her first assignment will be as advance agent for the Chicago production of "Whirl of Society," which will open early in the Fall.

A. H. Woods's production of "Gypsy Love" will open at Trenton, N. J., on Oct. 11, with Phyllis Partington in the rôle of Zorika and Arthur Albro as the Gypsy lover.

The New York and Chicago baseball teams were guests of William A. Brady at the Playhouse last night to see a performance of "Bought and Paid For." Mr. Brady was once the owner of the Rochester baseball team, which wound up near the bottom of the league column that season.

MUSIC NOTES.

G. Mauro, the Italian tenor, will give a concert in Murray Hill Lyceum to-morrow evening, when he will have the assistance of several pianists, violinists, and singers.

The last in a series of organ recitals will be given at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, by William J. Kraft Thursday afternoon, Aug. 8. He will be assisted by George S. Tamlyn, tenor. This recital will be open to the public.

WANTS ENDOWED NEWSPAPER

Press at Present Not Impartial Enough, Says Hamilton Holt.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—Hamilton Holt of The Independent, New York, made a plea for the endowed newspaper, speaking at the National Newspaper Conference to-day on the topic, "Can Commercial Journalism Make Good, or Must We Look for the Endowed Newspaper?"

"We may even look," he predicted, "for the municipal, National, or international newspaper if present conditions are a correct guide to future action.

The press at present, he said, was not as thorough and impartial as the ideal newspaper should be. It is not possible under the present system to present all sides of a question in a commercially owned paper. He saw no danger of its becoming reactionary if manned by the right kind of men. There are many college Presidents who could edit such a paper better than can many of the $15,000 editors of commercial papers, he declared.

Such an endowed paper, however, would not be a daily. It must be a weekly, he said. The staff would include eminent writers from home and abroad. It would have no politics of its own. He believed an endowment of $5,000,000 would be sufficient to carry out the plan.

Prof. E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin inquired whether the newspapers were not coming more and more into the hands of wealthy men and commercial interests.

A. M. Simons, the Kansas Socialist editor, declared that not a single man was sent to the conference because his employer wanted him to become a better journalist. Most of those who came did so to defend their present course.

Theodore Schroeder of Boston said: "We want controversy in our newspapers. These have made the progress of the world. The endowed newspaper is not going to solve the problem. We want irritation, we want stimulation. Ultimately we will get the real solution."

Hamilton Holt explained that he also believed in controversy on things which are controversive in nature, but he would minimize it.

The Rev. Samuel Fitch Hotchkin.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The Rev. Samuel Fitch Hotchkin, Registrar of the diocese of Pennsylvania and rector emeritus of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bustleton, died this morning at his residence, at Bustleton, in his eightieth year. He was rector of the church for thirty-one years. Mr. Hotchkin was an authority upon the early history of Pennsylvania as well as of the early clergy, and contributed a number of books upon these subjects.

Capt. Frederick P. Van Wettering.

Capt. Frederick P. Van Wettering, who served with the Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteers in the civil war, died at his home in Hackensack, N. J., Wednesday night, aged 73. He formerly conducted a hotel in Hackensack, and was a former member of the Hackensack Improvement Commission. Capt. Van Wettering was an Odd Fellow and belonged to many German societies. He was twice married and left a widow and two sons. His body will be cremated on Sunday.

Capt. H. E. Bixby.

Capt. H. E. Bixby, 86 years old, once a famous Mississippi River pilot, was found dead in his bed in St. Louis yesterday. It was Capt. Bixby who taught Mark Twain the art of river navigation. Twain paid the Captain $500 for his instruction. Capt. Bixby took part in many exciting river races in the endeavor to be first into New Orleans or some other port.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAM S. MACKEY, who was engineer on Gen. Grant's dispatch boat, Silas O. Pierce, during the civil war, died on Wednesday at Athens, N. Y., aged 81 years. The Pierce was used in conveying Jefferson Davis as prisoner to Fort Monroe. Mr. Mackey for many years was employed as engineer by the Cornell Steamboat Company.

The Rev. THOMAS McKINZIE, known as the blind Adventist preacher, died on Wednesday in Battle Creek, Mich., from injuries received by being hit by an automobile. Mr. McKinzie became known through his appeals to President Taft, Gov. Wilson, and other Executives a year ago for death in the electric chair as an end to his troubles.

Mrs. EDWARD M. OGDEN of Riverton, N. J., died on Wednesday at her Summer home at Jamestown, R. I. During the civil war Mrs. Ogden maintained a hospital for Union soldiers. She was formerly a regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, a member of the Colonial Dames, and the Acorn Club.

WILLIAM JAMES CAHILL, son of Policeman James Cahill, whose name appears on the list of heroes in the vestibule of Police Headquarters, died on Wednesday at his home, 226 Hart Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Cahill was 43 years old. He was Secretary of St. Joseph's Union, which is connected with the Home of the Immaculate Virgin, and a member of St. John's Catholic Club and the Columbian Club.

MAURICE LAUBHEIM of the importing jewelry firm of Laubheim Brothers, 65 Nassau Street, died on Wednesday at his Summer home at Arverne, L. I. He was 40 years old, and is survived by a widow and two children. Mr. Laubheim lived at 249 West 129th Street.

DANIEL LODGE BRANDT, a real estate operator at 156 Broadway, died on Wednesday at his home in Far Rockaway.

Mrs. LILLIE J. HOGAN, wife of the Rev. J. W. Hogan of Red Bank, N. J., died at Great Barrington, Mass., on Tuesday as the result of an automobile accident. She was 59 years old and a daughter of Gen. Alfred E. Jackson, a Confederate officer. Her maternal grandfather was Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Mrs. ELIZABETH RENOUD, widow of David Edgar Renoud, died on Monday at New Durham, N. J. Her husband was at one time the owner of much property in Westchester County and in New Jersey. He died in 1904. Both were blind. They married seventy years ago.

Mrs. SOPHIA SANDS MORGAN, widow of Thomas Morgan, a sea Captain, died on Wednesday, in her ninety-third year, at her home, 70 Lafayette Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I. She was born in Wales, and had lived in Port Richmond forty-nine years. She leaves two sons and a daughter.

JOHN B. GEBHARD, who was in the butcher business, died on Wednesday at his home, 309 West Fifty-fourth Street. He was 39 years old and a Mason.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SEVERN TAPLING, widow of George P. Tapling, who was a druggist in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 247 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 91 years old.

Mrs. KATHERINE M. BOSSE, wife of Alderman Robert H. Bosse of the Flatbush District, died on Wednesday at her home, 719 East Tenth Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Bosse was 45 years old and a native of New York. She left beside her husband two sons and four daughters.

Mrs. MATILDA CHRISTINA KINSEY, widow of Charles J. Kinsey, died on Wednesday at her home, 332 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in New York in 1830, and had lived in Brooklyn fifty years.

Mrs. DOROTHEA ELIZABETH SCHLIEMANN, widow of August Schliemann, died on Wednesday, in her sixty-second year, at her home, 395 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Her husband was a brother of the late John Schliemann, Excise and Tax Commissioner.

Mrs. JEAN JEREMIAH PAGE, author, poet, and magazine contributor, died yesterday at the Summer home of her father, Major S. K. Hooper, at Pine Crest, Col., of meningitis. She had been sick less than a week. Mrs. Page was 43 years old.

Miss ELIZABETH STUART BASSETT died on Monday at her residence in Howard Street, Brooklyn. She was 70 years old and a daughter of the late Erastus Bassett of Sag Harbor.

Mrs. MARY BLEECKER SMITH, widow of J. Connor Smith, who was cashier of the old Metropolitan Bank of this city, died on Wednesday in the rectory of Christ Episcopal Church, Bay Ridge. Mrs. Smith was born in New York in 1837, and was related to the Bleecker and Morris families of New York. Her sister is the wife of the Rev. Bishop Faulkner, rector emeritus of Christ Church. She left a daughter and a son.

Mrs. JULIA RICHARD died yesterday at her home, The Dorilton, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. She was 81 years old. After finishing her education at Prof. Maetzner's Hochere Toechterschule in Berlin, Mrs. Richard came to New York in 1850, where she married the late C. B. Richard, founder of the firm of C. B. Richard & Co., bankers and foreign forwarders. Mrs. Richard was interested in many charities. She left four daughters and two sons.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, 79 years old, died at Caledonia, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Hamilton was a former banker. For seven years he was Supervisor of Rochester, and for many years a Democratic State Committeeman.

Dr. WILBUR FISK LAMONT of Catskill, N. Y., died at Albany City Hospital yesterday of pernicious anemia. He was 49 years of age.

A. PAUL GRATIOT, who was in the hosiery and underwear business with the firm of A. S. Haight & Co., died yesterday at his home, 209 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, in his 43d year, after a four months' illness, following an attack of typhoid fever. He was born in St. Louis and came to New York nine years ago. Mr. Gratiot left a widow and a son.

LOUIS STOWE, a retired lumber merchant, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Percy A. Wright, in Caldwell, N. J. Mr. Stowe was 79 years old. Besides his daughter, he is survived by his widow.

WILLIAM B. DAVIDSON, one of the best known photographers in Rhode Island, died suddenly yesterday at the Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, where he was taken for operation Wednesday.

"GIRL FROM MONTMARTRE."

Frohman Produces Musical Farce with Hattie Williams and Carle.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—The new Broadway Theatre was opened to-night with Charles Frohman's production of "The Girl from Montmartre," with Richard Carle and Hattie Williams in the leading rôles.

"The Girl from Montmarte" is the work of Harry B. and Robert B. Smith, and is taken from the French of George Feydan and Rudolph Schanzer. The music is by Henry Bereny. Miss Williams's song, "Lula," and Mr. Carle's "Oh, Doctor," were applauded.

The cast includes Marion Abbott, Moya Mannering, Albert Hart, George Lydecker, William Danfortti, Alan Madie, Lennox Pawle, and Percy Lead. Joe Smith introduced two dance novelties, one the Sandwich Drag.

Theatre parties were given by Benjamin J. Greenhut, H. Gimbel, Harry Content, Myer Guggenheim, Thomas W. Patten, Fred Lewisohn, Walter Lewisohn, Joseph Rothschild, Brent Good, Myer Oppenheim, Edgar Weil, William Fleishmann, Henry Clews, Louis Straus, Bennett Straus, William Hoffman, George Bernheimer, Oscar N. Weingarten, Sol Guggenheim, Gustave Minzenheim, William B. Anderson, and William E. Heisley.

TENOR HAS AN OPERA HOUSE.

Constantino to Open New Teatro Constantino in Buenos Aires.

Signor Constantino, the Spanish tenor, who has been stopping at the Hotel Victoria, will sail to-morrow on the steamer Tennyson of the Lamport Line for Buenos Aires for the purpose, he says, of opening there an opera house of his own. Buenos Aires, it should be noted, already has two singing theatres of the first class.

"The Teatro Constantino is a modern opera house in every particular," said Signor Constantino yesterday. "The building is a cement structure, with one of the most beautiful parks of Buenos Aires at its threshold. It cost $255,000, subscribed by a syndicate of leading citizens of that city. It contains an auditorium seating 2,000, with seventy boxes. I shall open the house on Sept. 20 with 'Rigoletto.' The season will cover twenty-five performances of French and Italian operas, to be given in one month."

After his engagement in Buenos Aires Signor Constantino will sing eight performances in Mexico, and will then go to San Francisco. From there he will go to Boston to sing two months, and will be heard at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York during January.

J. P. MORGAN AT THE PIER.

Parts with Children and Asks Why Majestic Was Not Reported.

While J. P. Morgan was standing on the end of the White Star pier waving his hand to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., and his grandchildren who were leaving on the Baltic for England, he noticed a vessel in the river with a White Star funnel that looked like a graceful yacht compared with the huge bulk of the Baltic.

"What ship is that?" he asked one of the pier officials, who replied that it was the Majestic.

"The Majestic! Why I have looked all through the shipping lists in the newspapers this morning," said Mr. Morgan, "and could not find any wireless reports on her. I was anxious to know when she arrived as I have some rather valuable curios on board. How is it that a passenger liner can come into New York without any reports of her arrival being received by wireless?"

The official told the banker that he did not know, but he would investigate and find out why there had been no reports on the Majestic.

Ex-United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana, who sailed on the Baltic, said the condition of the crops and industry ought to make the greatest degree of prosperity ever enjoyed by the country.

"Too many people in this country," he added, "have lost sight of the Constitution and apparently treat it as a football instead of regarding it as the bulwark of the nation. It is the indifference with which many people regard our national institutions that gives grounds for alarm. Many are inclined to look lightly upon the courts, upon their object and power, and this is a state of affairs that must be remedied."

JUSTICE INGRAHAM 61.

Gives Dinner at Bar Harbor Home to Celebrate Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—Justice George L. Ingraham of the Court of Appeals of New York, celebrated his sixty-first birthday to-day at his Bar Harbor home, and was the recipient of many floral tributes while greeting a host of friends who dropped in to pay their respects.

The Judge gave a dinner party to-night at his cottage to about a dozen guests. Former Justice Gildersleeve, who came to Bar Harbor to assist, as he put it, Judge Ingraham in celebrating the occasion fitly, was among them. Others present were Judge and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien of New York, who are Judge Ingraham's guests for a few days, and Mrs. Carolyn K. Wright.

Put Dead Man in Bankruptcy.

Because Andrew Burhenne, a maker of interior woodwork, could not be found at his shop, 319 East Sixty-fourth Street, Sloane & Moller and two other creditors filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against him on Monday. The next day Burhenne's body was found floating in the East River, and an examination by the Coroner's physician revealed the fact that the woodworker had been dead for several days before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. Judge Hand yesterday vacated preliminary orders in the case. The claims against Burhenne aggregated $2,489. Burhenne's home was at 723 East 158th Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HOLMES.—To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Appleton Holmes, 9 Greystone Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., on July 30, 1912, a daughter.

Married.

DWIGGINS—ANDREWS.—Aug. 1, at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, by the Rev. Sidney N. Usher, Mrs. Ora M. Andrews to Elmer Dwiggins, both of New York.

Died.

BASSETT.—Wednesday, July 31, at New Milford, Conn., Dr. John Samuel Bassett. Funeral services 2 P. M. Saturday, Aug. 3, at his residence, 11 West 31st St., New York City. Boston papers please copy.

BERI.—On July 31, Eugenia, beloved daughter of Amelia and the late Bernhard Beri. Funeral from the residence, 124 West 117th St., Friday, Aug. 2, at 9 A. M.

BOWLER.—Thomas Bowler, aged 30. Remains lying THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank Campbell Building.)

BRANDT.—On July 31, at Far Rockaway, Daniel Dodge Brandt, husband of Aileen S. Postley. Funeral from his late residence, 284 Broadway, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1912, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

CURRY.—On Tuesday, July 30, 1912, at Roseville, Newark, N. J., Phebe Cortelyou, wife of the late Albert M. Curry, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the Chapel of A. Stanley Cole, 524 Orange St., Roseville, on Friday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAGGITT.—In Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 1, 1912, Mariah C., widow of the late William H. Daggitt. Funeral services on Sunday, Aug. 4, from her late residence, 631 East 27th St., Paterson, N. J., 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery, New York. N. Y. Susquehanna train leaves Erie depot, Jersey City, 2:45 P. M. for Broadway, Paterson.

FARNHAM.—On Wednesday, July 31, 1912, at Clinton, Conn., Elijah Thompson Farnham. Funeral services at the home of his sister, Sarah F. Farnham, Saturday, Aug. 3, 9:30 A. M., Clinton, Conn. Interment Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., 12:30 P. M.

Died.

FAWCETT.—On July 31, 1912, John Fawcett. Services at Stephen Merritt's New Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 1:30.

GEBHARD.—On Wednesday, July 31, 1912, John B. Gebhard, eldest son of the late Henry and Anna Gebhard, in his thirty-ninth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 309 West 54th St., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M. Members of Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, F. & A. M., are requested to attend. Interment Lutheran.

GILBERT.—William Chatfield Gilbert, son of Mary Chatfield and the late Frederick Gilbert of Utica, N. Y., after a short illness, on Wednesday, July 31, 1912. Funeral services from residence of his uncle, A. H. Chatfield, 1,980 Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 1, at 4 P. M. Interment Utica.

GRATIOT.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, 1912, A. Paul Gratiot. Funeral service at his residence, 259 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis papers please copy.

GRISWOLD.—Suddenly, in London, England, on July 14, 1912, Gertrude Griswold, daughter of the late Charles E. and Medora A. Griswold. Funeral private. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Chicago papers please copy.

HALL.—Suddenly, at her residence, Hempstead, N. Y., July 31, 1912, Josephine Zabriskie Hall, wife of Edward L. Hall. Funeral at 11:15 A. M. on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1912, at the home of her father, Augustus Zabriskie, Front St., Hempstead, N. Y. Carriages on arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station 10:09 A. M.

HEAVENRICH.—Dr. Alvin T., husband of Fannie Adler Heavenrich, July 31, at 2 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Louis Rauh, 753 South Crescent Av., Cincinnati, Ohio. Burial services at the chapel of the Cincinnati Cremation Co., Thursday, Aug. 1, at 4 P. M.

LAUBHEIM.—On July 31, 1912, after a short illness, Maurice, beloved husband of Rose Haberman, passed to his eternal rest at Arverne, L. I., aged 40 years. Funeral services at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Friday, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M. Members of Mt. Neboh Lodge, F. and A. M., and Phoenix Lodge are requested to attend.

MICHIE.—At Kineo, Me., Aug. 1, Henry Stuart, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stuart Michie of 56 Cedar St., Worcester., Mass., aged 15 months.

PRESBY.—July 30, at his late home, 500 West 111th St., William A. Presby, eldest son of Edwin O. Presby, aged 33 years. Funeral services at First Baptist Church, Arlington, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Erie depot 2:45.

RICHARD.—On Aug. 1, after a lingering illness, Julia Richard, (nee Hiller,) widow of C. B. Richard, in her 81st year. Funeral services on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, the Dorrilton, 71st St. and Broadway. Interment private.

ROBERTS.—Tuesday, July 30, at Watkins, N. Y., Cornelia W., Nee Whitehead, wife of Owen F. Roberts. Funeral private. Interment at Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, Saturday, Aug. 3, 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

SEARLE.—At Newburg, N. Y., July 31, the Rev. Jeremiah Searle, in his 77th year. Funeral service will be held on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 3, at Calvary Presbyterian Church at 1:30 o'clock. Interment Cedar Hill.

SMITH.—At Christ Church Rectory, Bay Ridge, on Wednesday, July 31, 1912, Mary Bleecker, wife of the late J. Connor Smith, and daughter of the late Pierre E. P. and Mary Noel Macdonald, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, 2d Av. and 73d St., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 4 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

WEBER.—Cr. Thursday, Aug. 1, 1912, Christian Webr, son of Frances Weber, in his 20th year. Funeral at his late residence, 164 West 147th St., on Saturday, Aug. 3, at 1 P. M. Interment Mount Hope.

WHITE.—July 31, 1912, Catherine E. White, in her 68th year, only daughter of the late Lewis W. and Mary Carpenter. Funeral services at her late residence, 973 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 3, at 8 P. M.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, at Sackett Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 31, 1912, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Edwin A. Young of Leonia, N. J. Services Saturday, 2:30 P. M., Monticello Presbyterian Church.

BUTTLE.—George P., July 30. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-day, 1 P. M.

FARRELL.—James, 34 Gouverneur St., July 30. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

FOEHRDING.—Flora, 10 East 22d St., July 31. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

HOFFMANN.—Ernestine, 1,339 Intervale Av., July 31. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

JANSON.—Elizabeth P., 409 West 28th St., July 31. Funeral service to-day.

JETZEL.—Paul, 865 2d Av., July 31, aged 45.

KEDIN.—John, 3,163 Broadway, July 31. Funeral notice later.

KUNTZ.—Antoinette, 435 Convert Av., July 31. Funeral notice later.

McCORMACK.—Susan A., 213 East 70th St., July 31.

McGLON.—John, 658 10th Av., July 31. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

McGUIRE.—Philip J., 508 Jackson Av., Bronx, July 30. Funeral to-

GIANTS WIN TWICE FROM CINCINNATI

Pitchers Toss Away Two Games When Visitors Had Good Chance to Win.

FIRST GAME.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0—4

NEW YORK.

	AB	B	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Snodgrass, lf	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Becker, cf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Merkle, 1b	3	1	1	1	0	14	1	0
Murray, rf	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	2	2	0	0	1	3	0
Meyers, c	3	0	2	0	0	4	3	0
*Groh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	1	0	0	2	5	0
Wiltse, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
†McCormick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Crandall	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	11	1	0	27	19	1

CINCINNATI.

	AB	B	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Bescher, lf	4	2	3	0	0	2	2	0
Marsans, cf	4	2	2	0	0	5	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	3	0	1	0	0	6	1	0
Mitchell, rf	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
Grant, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Egan, 2b	3	0	2	0	0	3	2	0
Esmond, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
McLean, c	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Humphries, p	3	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
Benton, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	11	1	2	25	9	1

*Ran for Meyers in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Wiltse in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for McCormick in the ninth inning.
§One out when winning run was scored.

Two-base hits—Hoblitzel, Fletcher, Bescher. Three-base hit—Mitchell. Home run—Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Egan. Stolen bases—Meyers, Esmond. First base on error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Double plays—Humphries and Hoblitzel; Doyle, Merkle, and Fletcher; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Struck out—By Wiltse, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 1; off Humphries, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Humphries, 1 (Meyers.) Hits—Off Humphries, 9 in 8 1-3 innings, (at bat 32;) off Benton, 1, (only batsman faced him.) Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

New York	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	—7
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0—5

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, lf	3	2	2	1	0	4	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	2	2	1	0	3	1	0
Becker, cf	5	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b	2	0	1	2	0	9	0	0
Murray, rf	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c	4	1	1	0	0	4	1	0
Fletcher, ss	4	2	3	0	0	2	3	0
Crandall, p	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Marquard, p	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	14	4	1	27	10	*0

CINCINNATI.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Bescher, lf	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Marsans, cf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	1	1	0	0	12	1	0
Mitchell, rf	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Grant, 3b	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
Egan, 2b	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	0
McDonald, ss	3	0	1	0	0	4	2	0
*Severold	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean, c	4	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
Suggs, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
†Esmond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	9	2	2	24	16	0

*Batted for McDonald in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Suggs in the ninth inning.

Home runs—Bescher, Doyle, Grant. Sacrifice hit—Murray. Sacrifice fly—Bescher. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Double plays—Herzog, Doyle, and Merkle; McLean and Hoblitzel. Struck out—By Suggs, 1; by Marquard, 2. Bases on balls—Off Suggs, 4; off Marquard, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Suggs, Snodgrass. Hits—Off Crandall, 8 in 6 innings, none out in seventh inning, (at bat, 25;) off Marquard, 1 in 3 innings, (at bat, 9.) Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Ringler and Finneran.

Victory was within the grasp of the Cincinnati team at the Polo Grounds in both games of a double-header yesterday, but in each skirmish the prospect of winning was too much for the O'Day pitchers, and they weakened just enough to let the Giants rush home with two victories. In both games the New Yorks seemed satisfied to trail Cincinnati for most of the distance, but at the very end of each engagement McGraw's batsmen seemed suddenly shocked at the thought of losing to the clan of the former umpire, so they rallied at the eleventh hour. The score of the first game was 5 to 4 and the second 7 to 5.

Four home runs, some high-class fielding, the generosity of the Cincinnati pitchers, and the spectacle of Hank O'Day trying to outguess John McGraw lent plenty of interest to the two games, and a crowd of nearly 8,000 gave their hearty approval of the Giants' way of doing business against Cincinnati.

The most optimistic among the Giant enthusiasts had vague suspicions that the Cincinnatis were going to win the first game, Armando Marsans of Cuba greatly encouraging such a condition of affairs in the eighth inning when he hit a home run into the left field bleachers and scored a run ahead of him, pushing Cincinnati in the lead by a score of 4 to 3.

The Giants went into the ninth with determination, Murray opening with a single to left off Humphries, who up to this time had pitched well enough to win. Herzog forced Murray at second, Grant to Egan. Meyers singled to left and Herzog went on to third when Esmond muffed Bescher's throw-in. Meyers went to second. Groh went in to run for Meyers, and McCormick was put in as pinch-hitter for Fletcher. After Humphries had pitched a ball and a strike to McCormick, O'Day rushed an order from the bench to retire Humphries and put in Benton. O'Day thought he could fool McGraw by putting a left-handed pitcher against McCormick, a left-handed batter. McGraw then fooled O'Day by sending Crandall in to bat for McCormick.

A pitcher never had a game easier than Benton lost this one. He pitched just two balls at Crandall, the first being a ball and the second one over the middle of the plate, which Crandall sent flying to left, scoring Herzog and Groh with the victory. Once again Manager O'Day's strategy was a little faulty.

In the first six innings Cincinnati had taken a two-run lead, Marsans's infield hit, Hoblitzel's sacrifice, and Mitchell's three-bagger to left gave them a run in the fourth, while Bescher's single, Becker's fumble, and Hoblitzel's double gave another in the sixth.

New York got three runs in the seventh and went to the front. Merkle beat out a hit and went to third on Murray's double to left. Herzog's hit to centre scored Merkle, Herzog going to second. Meyers hit to left, scoring Murray and Herzog.

In this inning also Meyers stole second, which is no ordinary thing to do on Larry McLean. Then came Hoblitzel's two-bagger and Marsans's home run in the eighth, and Cincinnati was on top again, but not for long, because Manager O'Day's confidence in Benton was too strong and he sent him in to pitch the game away in just two pitches to Crandall.

Marquard came to the Giants' rescue in the seventh inning of the second game, when Cincinnati was pounding Crandall without mercy, the tall southpaw star halting the Cincinnati rally and saving the day. New York grouped hits on Suggs and had a three to one lead at the time the visitors began to get familiar with Crandall's offerings. Four runs put them in the lead and somewhat scared the Giants.

A timely rally in the next inning, when three hits by Meyers, Fletcher, and Marquard filled the bases, gave Suggs an opportunity to suddenly become hopelessly beyond control, and two passes forced in two runs, which won the game.

Manager O'Day seems to have a bad habit of leaving pitchers in when they should be sent on a vacation, and, on the other hand, of taking them out when they should remain.

The first inning was marked by heavy cannonading by both armies. Bescher hit the second ball that Crandall pitched into the left field bleachers for a home run and Larry Doyle returned the compliment in the same inning by hitting a home run into the right field grand stand. In the third inning a collection of four singles, a pass, and a sacrifice gave New York three runs.

Cincinnati drove Crandall from the box in the seventh. Hoblitzel and Mitchell singled and Eddie Grant hit a home run into the right field grand stand, which tied the score. Egan and McDonald got singles, and that was the end of Crandall. Marquard fanned McLean for a starter and passed Suggs. Bescher's sacrifice fly scored Egan with the run which put Cincinnati in the lead.

After two were out in the last half of the eighth, Meyers, Fletcher, and Marquard singled. Snodgrass then waited for a pass and forced in Meyers. Doyle also walted and forced in Fletcher. The game was over because Cincinnati was helpless before Marquard in the ninth.

Hendrix Outpitches Brown.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Hendrix bested Brown in a pitchers' battle to-day, and Pittsburgh won from Boston 1 to 0. The Pirates' only tally came on a base on balls, McKechnie's single, and an infield out. An unusual play occurred in the eighth, when McDonald was out on a fly ball that Menzer touched and failed to catch after a long run. Miller getting the ball twenty-five feet back before it touched the ground. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Menzer, cf	4	0	2	1	1
Carey, lf	3	1	0	3	1
McKe'e, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Wagner, ss	4	0	0	4	2
Miller, 1b	3	0	1	5	0
Wilson, rf	3	0	0	5	0
McCa'y, 2b	2	0	0	2	2
Gibson, c	3	0	0	5	2
Hendrix, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	29	1	4	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McDo'd, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Camp'l, cf	4	0	2	4	0
Swe'ey, 2b	3	0	1	3	0
Jack'n, lf	2	0	0	2	0
Hourn, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Devlin, 1b	1	0	0	8	0
O'Rou'e, ss	2	0	0	2	2
Bridw'l, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Kling, c	3	0	0	3	2
Brown, p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	26	0	3	27	8

Error—O'Rourke.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Sweeney. Stolen base—Jackson. Double plays—McKechnie, McCarthy, and Miller; Carey, Wagner, and Miller; Brown, O'Rourke, and Devlin. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Brown, 3; Hendrix, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Hit by pitcher—Sweeney. Struck out—Brown, 2; Hendrix, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

Yell Gives Phillies Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Philadelphia owed its victory over St. Louis to-day, 4 to 3, to an odd incident which occurred in the fifth inning. With the bases filled and one out, Manager Bresnahan jumped from the visitors' bench, gave a yell, and ran toward the home plate. Sallee, who was in the act of pitching the ball to S. Magee, stepped off the rubber. The home team's claim of a balk was allowed by Umpire Orth, Killifer scored, and the other runners moved up. Paskert then scored the winning run on a sacrifice fly by S. Magee. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert, cf	2	0	1	3	0
Lobert, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
S. Mag'e, lf	2	1	2	2	0
Crava'h, rf	4	0	0	0	1
Luder's, 1b	4	0	1	8	1
Knabe, 2b	2	0	0	6	2
Doolan, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Killifer, c	3	1	2	7	3
Alexan'r, p	1	0	0	1	3
Sallee, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Evans	1	0	0	0	0
Total	25	4	7	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hugg's, 2b	4	1	2	4	2
L. Ma'e, lf	3	0	0	1	1
Mow'y, 3b	2	0	0	3	4
Kone'y, 1b	3	1	1	6	1
Ellis, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Hauser, ss	4	1	1	4	4
Bates, cf	4	0	2	2	0
Wingo, c	4	0	1	2	1
Sallee, p	2	0	0	0	2
†Harmon	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	10	24	15

*Batted for Sallee in the ninth inning.
†Ran for Wingo in the ninth inning.
Error—Killifer.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Huggins, Hauser, S. Magee. Sacrifice flies—S. Magee, Cravath. Sacrifice hits—L. Magee, Mowrey, Alexander, (2.) Stolen base—Huggins. Double plays—L. Magee, Mowrey, and Huggins; Hauser, Huggins, and Konetchy; Doolan, Knabe, and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Sallee, 4; off Alexander, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, (Knabe.) Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Alexander, 6. Balk—Sallee. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Klem.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Buffalo.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3	6	0	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	—7	8	3	

Batteries—Demott and Bergen; Fullenwieder and Mitchell.

At Rochester.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3	7	0	
Rochester	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—4	9	2	

Batteries—Bailey and Smith; Klepfer and Blair.

At Toronto.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0—3	7	15	2
Toronto	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4	8	12	3

Batteries—Lee and Higgins; Gasper and Graham.

At Montreal.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—3	10	1	
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	2	

Batteries—Frill and Curtis; Fletcher and Burns.

Pennant Flies on Aug. 12.

Aug. 12 will be a big day at the Polo Grounds, for on that occasion the National League pennant, which was won by the Giants last season, will be unfurled to the breeze. Flag-raising day bill be observed with appropriate ceremonies, and the visiting team which will share the honors of the day will be the St. Louis Cardinals.

Queal and Wood to Race Ten Miles.

Billy Queal, the American distance champion, and A. E. Wood, holder of the fifteen-mile world's record, were matched yesterday to run ten miles at the Vailsburg Stadium and Motordrome Sunday afternoon, Aug. 11, the match having been made yesterday for $1,000 a side, with the winner to take all of the runners' share of the gate receipts.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Gr'ds, To-day, 3—P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati. Resd. Seats and Boxes at Club's office, 5th Av. Bldg., 9—12 A. M.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5.
Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 2; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.
Washington, 6; Detroit, 3.
Philadelphia at Cleveland—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 3; Montreal, 0.
Toronto, 4; Newark, 3.
Rochester, 4; Providence, 3.
Buffalo, 7; Baltimore, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	69	24	.741
Chicago	58	34	.630
Pittsburgh	53	37	.590
Philadelphia	46	43	.517
Cincinnati	45	51	.469
St. Louis	41	56	.423
Brooklyn	35	60	.368
Boston	25	67	.272

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	67	31	.684
Washington	61	37	.622
Philadelphia	55	41	.573
Chicago	49	46	.516
Detroit	48	51	.485
Cleveland	45	52	.464
New York	31	62	.333
St. Louis	30	66	.313

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	59	43	.578
Toronto	56	44	.560
Baltimore	52	43	.547
Newark	51	49	.510
Jersey City	53	51	.510
Buffalo	45	51	.469
Providence	42	57	.424
Montreal	40	60	.400

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.

CALLAHAN'S HOMER DEFEATS YANKEES

New York Loses Closely Contested Game to Chicago by 2 to 1 Score.

Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Rath, 2b	4	0	0	4	0	0
Zeider, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Collins, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Lord, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	1
Callahan, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Bodie, rf	3	1	2	2	0	0
Weaver, ss	3	0	2	2	3	0
Block, c	3	0	2	5	2	1
White, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total	30	2	9	27	10	2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf	4	0	4	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	0	13	1	0
Sterrett, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Zinn, rf	3	1	2	0	0	0
Simmons, 2b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Paddock, 3b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Martin, ss	4	0	0	1	4	1
Williams, c	4	0	0	3	3	0
McConnell, p	3	0	2	0	3	0
Total	33	1	10	24	17	1

Two-base hit—Daniels. Three-base hits—Bodie, Zinn. Home run—Callahan. Sacrifice hits—Zinn, Simmons, White. Stolen base—Chase. Double plays—Weaver and Rath; Block and Rath. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 8. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 1. Struck out—By White, 3; by McConnell, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sheridan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Chicago beat out the Yankees this afternoon by the score of 2 to 1 in the second game of the series. The visitors did not have any trouble hitting White, who pitched for Chicago, but the veteran positively refused to allow a safe hit when there was any danger of it sending a run across. George McConnell pitched for New York, and was more effective than his aged rival, but the locals succeeded in bunching three hits in one session for a run and later Callahan hit the ball through the palings in the left field fence for a home run, which proved to be the winning run.

The contest was a much better one than yesterday's. Bert Daniels was the best hitter of the afternoon. He found White for four safeties in four times at bat, the first hit going for two bases.

Zinn, who got a single and a triple, and counted the only run for New York, was next in line.

Chicago got a run in the second after two were out on singles by Bodie, Weaver, and Block. Callahan's homer came in the fourth after one was out, and although Bodie followed with a triple, he was left at third.

Daniels opened the game with a two-bagger, but was doubled off second when Chase lined to Weaver. The next chance for a New York score came in the third, when McConnell and Daniels singled after two were out, but Lord got Chase's grounder and touched third.

White was in trouble in the fourth, when Sterrett started with a single and Block threw Zinn's attempted sacrifice too low to second, allowing both men to be safe. But the veteran pulled around all right, after Simmons's sacrifice, by striking out Paddock and forcing Martin to foul to Block.

The only Yankee run resulted from Zinn's triple, which opened the sixth inning, and Paddock's single.

St. Louis Hits Were Timely.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Boston outhit St. Louis almost three to one this afternoon, but lost 2 to 1, St. Louis hits coming at opportune stages. The fielding of Wallace, who has been out of the game for a month, was a feature. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Austin, 3b	2	0	0	2	1
Pratt, 2b	3	1	1	4	3
Kutina, 1b	3	0	1	8	1
Willia's, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Walla'e, ss	3	0	0	3	4
Hamil'n, lf	3	0	0	5	0
Krichell, c	3	0	0	2	1
Allison, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	25	2	3	27	15

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Yerkes, 2b	4	0	2	1	3
Speak'r, cf	4	0	2	2	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Gard'r, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Stahl, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	1	3	1
Carrig'n, c	3	0	1	4	1
O'Brien, p	2	0	1	1	3
*Hendrik'n	1	0	0	0	0
†Engle	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	24	11

*Batted for Carrigan in the ninth inning.
†Batted for O'Brien in the ninth inning.
Error—Carrigan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Speaker. Home run—Gardner. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Double play—Wallace, Pratt, and Kutina. Stolen bases—Pratt, Williams, Hooper, Wagner. Bases on balls—Off O'Brien, 1; off Allison, 3. Struck out—By Allison, 2; by O'Brien, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 8. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and O'Brien.

Senators Again Down Tigers.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Groom's usual effectiveness against the heavy hitters of Detroit's batting order gave Washington a victory by a score of 6 to 3 to-day. Shanks stepped into a curve ball in the third inning and was carried off the field unconscious. He recovered later. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf	3	2	2	3	0
Foster, 3b	4	1	1	2	4
Milan, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Morgan, 2b	4	1	1	5	2
Willi's, c	3	0	0	6	4
McBri'e, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Shanks, lf	0	0	0	0	0
C. Wa'r, lf	1	0	1	1	0
Groom, p	3	1	0	0	1
Total	32	6	7	27	15

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Basha'g, lf	3	0	0	4	1
Bush, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Cobb, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Craw'd, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Louden, 2b	3	2	1	1	4
Moria'y, 1b	4	0	1	13	2
Mullin, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	32	3	7	27	14

Errors—Foster, (3,) Gandee, Moriarty.

Washington	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hit—Milan, Moriarty. Three-base hits—Moller, Morgan, Deal. Sacrifice fly—Foster. Sacrifice hit—Groom. Stolen bases—Foster, Milan, (2,) Gandil, Walker, Cobb, (2.) Bush. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 4; off Mullin, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 3; Washington, 1. Hit by pitcher—Shanks by Mullin. Struck out—By Groom, 7; by Mullin, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hart.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

State League.

At Utica—Utica, 9; Albany, 8.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 19; Troy, 6.
At Scranton—Binghamton, 5; Scranton, 3.
At Wilkesbarre—Elmira, 7; Wilkesbarre, 2.

Tri-State League.

At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 1; Johnstown, 0.
At York—York, 4; Reading, 3.
At Allentown—Allentown, 2; Wilmington, 2 (Called.)
At Atlantic City—Atlantic City, 8; Trenton, 2. (Eleven innings.)

New England League.

At Lowell—Lowell, 4; Lynn, 1. Second game—Lowell, 4; Lynn, 1.
At Worcester—Lawrence, 1; Worcester, 0. (Ten innings.)
At Fall River—Fall River, 4; Haverhill, 0.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 5; Brockton, 0.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—Springfield, 4; New Haven, 1. Second game—New Haven, 4; Springfield, 3.
At Bridgeport—Waterbury, 5; Bridgeport, 2.
At Holyoke—Hartford, 8; Holyoke, 2.

American Association.

At Toledo—Minneapolis, 2; Toledo, 0. Second game—Minneapolis, 3; Toledo, 1.
At Indianapolis—St. Paul, 9; Indianapolis, 5.
At Columbus—Columbus, 10; Milwaukee, 5.
At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 6.

Virginia League.

At Petersburg—Petersburg, 3; Roanoke, 2.
At Portsmouth—Norfolk, 8; Portsmouth, 1.
At Richmond—Richmond, 5; Newport News, 4.

Pacific Coast League.

At Portland—Oakland, 5; Portland, 3.
At San Francisco—San Francisco, 6; Vernon, 0.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 4; Sacramento, 3.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Birmingham, 2; Atlanta, 1. Second game—Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 1.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 6; Montgomery, 4.
At Nashville—Mobile, 4; Nashville, 0.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

CHICAGO WINS EASILY.

Hits Brooklyn Pitchers Hard in First Four Innings.

Hard hitting by Chicago and wildness by the Brooklyn pitchers in the first four innings of yesterday's game at Washington Park gave Frank Chance's pennant chasers a second easy victory over the Superbas. During the last five innings Chicago failed to count, but the nine-run lead gathered in the early chapters kept them out of all danger. The score was 9 to 3, and all three Brooklyn runs came in the last inning after Chicago had passed up a chance to retire the side.

Both teams turned in some high class bits of fielding, Hummel and Moran furnishing the headliners for the home team, while Saier and Tinker did good work for the visitors. The batting feature was a home run drive by Schulte over the right field fence in the first inning. The hit was made on the first ball that Yingling pitched to him, the former Home Run King driving it high and far away into First Street. Schulte also got a double to the right field fence in the seventh inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sheck'd, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Willia's, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Schulte, rf	5	2	2	1	0
Tinker, ss	4	3	2	2	3
Downey, ss	0	0	0	0	2
Zim'e'n, 3b	5	1	2	3	1
Leach, cf	3	2	1	2	0
Goode, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Archer, c	4	0	2	4	0
Cotter, c	1	0	0	1	0
Reulb'h, p	4	0	0	1	5
Total	39	9	14	27	12

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Northen, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	0	1	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	0	1	2
Miller, c	1	0	0	4	1
Erwin, c	3	0	2	6	0
Yingl'g, p	1	0	0	0	2
Barger, p	2	0

THE BUSINESS WORLD

HIDE VALUES HOLDING UP.

But Depleted Condition of Market's Stocks Is Hampering Trade.

There was no recession of values in the New York hide market yesterday as far as could be learned, and from all accounts present indications point to still greater strength later in the season. The depleted condition of stocks in the hands of most brokers has hampered transactions of late, the present supply, it is said, being sufficient to serve only a part of the tanners' needs. In the face of this condition the day's inquiries were generally limited, and the actual business done was nominal. Wet and dry salted hides were particularly firm, available supplies of these grades having been greatly reduced within the last week or ten days. City packer grades were also firm under a fairly good demand.

Hemlock sole leather showed no signs of weakness yesterday, if anything, the tendency of prices on this leather having been upward because of the gradual expansion of trading that has been evident of late, and the depleted condition of stocks in the hands of tanners. This condition was reflected to a considerable extent in the market for union sole leather. Rather prolonged curtailment of production has kept stocks of this grade at a low ebb, and under the stimulus given by a recent increase in the demand for them higher prices are not unlikely in the near future. There was no great activity in belting butts, but values were generally well maintained. Upholstery leathers also remained at previous price levels.

DRY GOODS MART BRIGHTER.

Buyers After Fall Wash Goods and Dress Silks—Hosiery Demand Better.

Taken as a whole, trading in the New York dry goods market yesterday assumed somewhat larger proportions than that of the previous day. Reports from the jobbing end of the trade were generally indicative of better business, and while the total volume of business done in the primary market from all accounts was no greater than that of Wednesday, no pronounced decline in the day's trading was noted.

Fall wash goods came in for a good share of the attention of buyers in the secondary market yesterday, and the aggregate volume of business done in these lines was rather good. The heavier lines of dress goods continued to move in a generally satisfactory way, and domestics moved in a fairly active manner under the stimulus afforded by the pronounced upward tendency in the majority of cotton fabrics. Increased activity was reported in dress silks, but ribbons showed no material improvement. The demand for Fall hosiery showed signs of beginning in earnest, and some heavy trading in these lines is looked for next week. Heavyweight underwear, however, did not share this demand to any great extent. Household linens were taken in a fair way, and laces continued to meet an excellent demand. Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings moved rather slowly, retailers for some reason or other having shown an inclination to hold off a little longer.

In the primary market reports from New Bedford that attempts were being made to effect a compromise in the weavers' strike there brightened the situation somewhat, although the underlying belief was that nothing much in the way of arbitration would be accomplished. Tariff reports aroused some uncertainty in certain quarters of the woolen and worsted goods trade. Some factors were inclined to look at recent developments in a rather serious way, but this view was discounted by others who believed that no real changes would be made so shortly before election.

ARGENTINA SENDS US CORN.

Distillers Use So Much That Boston Imports Four Thousand Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—More than 4,000 tons of corn arrived to-day in the holds of the British steamer Ramazan from Rosario.

The shipment is an unusual one and is prompted by the present shortage in corn. It was stated by one large dealer that fully 60 per cent. of this year's crop has been used by the distillers in the manufacture of whisky.

The Ramazan's shipment contained 160,000 bushels, valued at $128,000. The duty on the consignment will be about $24,000.

PITTSBURGH-TO-COAST LINE.

First Trains Run Over the Western Maryland to Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—Trains were run out of Pittsburgh to Baltimore today over the Western Maryland, the new line to the coast. Passenger trains will begin to run Oct. 1.

The Western Maryland trains leave the city over the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie tracks. At Connellsville the new eighty-seven miles stretch, which has cost $10,000,000, carries trains to Cumberland, Md., where the main line of the old Western Maryland has its Western terminus. The new route has the lowest grade over the Alleghany Mountains and is the shortest route to Baltimore.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The following business concerns were incorporated to-day:

Standard Rubber Cement Company, of Brooklyn, manufacture rubber and its by-products, $100,000; Philip Schoenfeld, Carrie M. Berger, Arthur C. Mendel, and Samuel A. Berger.

Rubber Specialties, Incorporated, of Manhattan, manufacture and deal in rubber goods generally, $30,000; William S. Pounds, Alfred C. Eggers, and Ludwig T. Eggers.

Hydrocarbon Products Sales Company, of Manhattan, engines and machinery, $15,000; Edward W. Mitcheli, Robert K. Crane, and Tunis H. Cox.

American Radium Company, of Manhattan, radium, radium compounds, and mixtures, $100,000; William B. Waldo, Harold B. Atkins, and Herman F. Cuntz.

C. Manzella & Son Company, of Brooklyn, groceries, food products, wines, liquors, cigars, commercial articles, dry goods, building materials, iron and steel, $25,000; Carmalo Manzella, Joseph A. Manzella, and Anthony Rao.

The Lord Pipe Company, of Manhattan, cigars, tobaccos, and smokers' accessories, $20,000; Frank M. Brown, Charles A. Lord, Frank Samuelson, and William M. Coleman.

Lunenfeld Realty Company, of Manhattan, realty, $10,000; Ottilie Hornik, Julius Lunenfeld, and Leo Greenlinger.

Arrochar Park Protective Association, Incorporated, realty, $15,000; Paul H. Vanbloom, Wilhelm Knauth, Reinhold G. Venkokeritz, and August Miller.

Great Eastern Film Exchange, of Manhattan, manufacture moving-picture films, &c., $10,000; Adam Kessel, Jr., Charles O. Baumann, Charles Kessel, and Mae C. Kenny.

Peerless Film Exchange Company, of Manhattan, moving-picture films, $10,000; Adam Kessel, Jr., Charles O. Baumann, and Nellie M. Keenan.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Russell Oil Company, Hoboken, $300,000 capital, to deal in oils; incorporators, Edward L. Young, Philip S. Dyer, and Charles S. Reese.

Fischer & Bond Company, Paterson, $100,000 capital, to deal in mill supplies; incorporators, Frank Fischer, Herbert Bond, and Leonard Kaiser.

Engineering Equipment Company, Camden, $25,000 capital, to make machinery; incorporators, Asenia M. Hartha, Charles De F. Besers, and Florence M. Gaskill.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Advance indications in silks for Spring, 1913, point to more body and a slight rustle in taffetas. This leads to the belief in certain quarters that they will be extensively used in petticoats as well as in dresses during the coming season.

Knitted mackinaws are quite a feature of the knit goods situation at the present moment from all accounts. New lines are being introduced frequently.

Large panne velvet wings, lined with malina, are expected to be widely used for millinery garniture this Fall.

The demand for staple ginghams has become so heavy of late that a tendency is evident among certain producers to take future business "at value."

FALL BUSINESS BOOMING.

Indications Point to a Healthy and Substantial Growth.

According to George H. Burr & Co., 14 Wall Street, reports from customers engaged in a widely varied number of business enterprises in different parts of the country justify the optimistic view of current business conditions generally taken by representative New York business men. Advices received from Texas and other States where good business is almost entirely dependent on crop conditions are particularly encouraging, crops being generally satisfactory and collections good. Not only are current accounts being settled, but holdover obligations from last year are being satisfied. This fact alone is taken to indicate an excellent underlying condition.

Money is being called for freely, according to a representative of the house, and within the last few weeks rates for time money have advanced 1 per cent. While the demand for money on the part of merchants usually shows improvement at this time of the year, the fact that yesterday's rate for six-months' commercial paper was 5 to 5½ per cent., against 4½ to 5 per cent. on Aug. 4, 1911, gives evidence of an increase in the present activities of the mercantile world.

Judging from the reports received, it is said, politics, tariff agitation, and other influences that usually have a retarding effect on general business are apparently being ignored this year. The business interests of the country are just now showing evidences of recovery from the panic of 1907, and, firm in the belief that no drastic tariff changes will be made without due warning, merchants are showing a temporary inclination at least to get away from the hand-to-mouth style of buying that has prevailed so long. Consequently, indications point to a healthy and substantial growth of Fall business.

MACHINE CO. RETIRES NOTES.

Fixed Charges Cut $100,000 with Westinghouse Syndicate Sale Funds.

Stockholders of the Westinghouse Machine Company have received a circular letter from Secretary T. S. Gibbs explaining the use to which have been put the funds received through the recent sale to a Westinghouse syndicate of the shares of the Electric Properties Company, owned by the machine company.

Some $1,627,500 of the Westinghouse Machine Company's three-year notes, due Jan. 2, 1914, have been anticipated and retired, reducing the company's fixed charges by approximately $100,000 per year. In this connection the circular says:

"In connection with this transaction $1,600,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds have been canceled by the trustee, greatly enhancing the security of the remainder of the bonds authorized. On July 1, 1912, the total funded liabilities, including the remaining $4,605,500 of the three-year notes, were $6,640,500, on which the annual interest charges are $384,880. The average annual earnings for the ten years last past were $651,994, which is greatly in excess of the interest charge."

FORGAN EXPECTS PROSPERITY

No Fear of Money Congestion, He Says, In Spite of Heavy Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—David R. Forgan, President of the National City Bank, returned from Europe to-day. He said business and monetary affairs are on a solid foundation, and he anticipates an extended period of activity as a result of the bountiful crops in prospect. He does not anticipate congestion in money, although crop-moving requirements will be heavy next Fall and during the Winter. Concerning politics, he said:

"While Roosevelt was the idol of the English before the Chicago convention he is not now. Over there they say he does not play fair."

NEW ALASKAN CO. PLANNED.

$7,500,000 Concern to Take Over Gastineau Mining Co. Properties.

A new Alaskan gold development is being financed by interests identified with Hayden, Stone & Co., who will organize a $7,500,000 company, with shares of $10 par, to take over the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company properties at Juneau, Alaska.

The company will be known as the Alaska Gold Mines Company. The bankers have obtained an option on a majority of the present company's $3,500,000 bonds and more than 80 per cent. of its $12,000,000 stock, and contemplate development work which will involve $5,000,000 besides the cost of the property. The new company will hold the securities purchased by the bankers and will have $4,500,000 cash in its treasury.

B. R. & P. DIVIDEND UP.

Board Has Increased It from 5 to 6 Per Cent.—Earnings Heavier.

The annual report of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, soon to be issued, will show gross earnings for 1911-12 of $10,321,000, an increase of 3.38 per cent. and net of $1,770,000, an increase of 3.48 per cent. Expenditures for maintenance exceeded those for the preceding year by 4.05 per cent. and the maintenance of equipment increased 2.24 per cent. During the year many bridges were replaced by heavy steel construction, a number of new freight and passenger stations was built, and other improvements made.

In view of the increased earnings the board has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common, putting the issue on a 6 per cent. basis. The stock had been paying 5 per cent. per annum.

ST. PAUL DIVIDEND NOT CUT.

Directors Maintain 5 Per Cent. Basis, Though Earnings Have Dropped.

Any doubt as to the continuance of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's dividend on the 5 per cent. basis was set at rest yesterday, when the Directors voted another semi-annual payment of 2½ per cent. on the common stock, payable Sept. 3.

The earnings statements for the last year indicate a balance considerably under dividend requirements, but several members of the board have expressed the conviction that the favorable crop and business outlook in the Northwest justify the maintenance of the present rate. The board issued no statement following its brief meeting.

Estimate Record Wheat Yield.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—The wheat yield of Minnesota and the Dakotas will approximate 265,000,000 bushels this year, according to a local milling paper, which states that the harvest will be the largest on record, 198,000,000 bushels in 1905 being the previous high mark.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi—Fair in northern, probably showers in southern portion Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds.

Florida and Louisiana—Local showers Friday and probably Saturday; light, variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Probably fair in southern, local showers in northern and central portions Friday and probably Saturday; moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas—Local showers Friday and probably Saturday.

Utah—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Oklahoma—Local showers Friday, Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Ohio and Indiana—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; light, variable winds.

Illinois—Fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature; light northerly winds.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—Fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature; light northerly winds.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BERNARD ROSEN & CO.—Separate petitions were filed yesterday against the Quarter Outfitters, Inc., manufacturers and dealers in waists and children's wear, with factory at 29 Wooster Street, and three stores, at 1 Avenue B, 1,357 Fifth Avenue, and 2,945 Third Avenue, and against the firm of Bernard Rosen & Co., manufacturers of children's wear, at 29 Wooster Street, as Mr. Rosen was Vice President of the corporation, by William Blau, attorney for creditors. Judge Hand appointed Marcus Helfand receiver of both concerns. The creditors in the case of the Quarter Outfitters, Inc., are Samuel Schatz, $300; Samuel Crystal, $74; and Schlichtner & Janofsky, $70. The creditors of Bernard Rosen & Co. are Samuel Schatz, $87; M. Gutman & Son, $300, and Benjamin Kaiser, $125. The two concerns' troubles are attributed to Mr. Rosen, who, it is reported, has left the city. Brown, Bosley & Braun, attorneys for the Quarter Outfitters, Inc., believe that it is solvent. They do not think the liabilities will exceed $10,000, and the assets, they believe, are from $15,000 to $20,000.

ALFRED MACY.—Alfred Macy, who did business as Macy Brothers, stock broker, of 20 Wood Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $17,708 and assets nominal. He made an assignment on June 17 to Leland B. Garretson, and the amount of cash in the hands of the assignee is less than $500. Among the creditors are Morgan, Livermore & Co., $11,255; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, $4,600; W. Harold Brown, $1,000, and Gude, Winmill & Co., $527.

HENRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Henry Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of auto starters, 141 West Fifty-fifth Street, by these creditors: Charles W. Caffry, $193; George A. Ellis, Jr., $500, and Edward E. B. Adams, $450. The Sheriff sold out the assets yesterday for $155. The liabilities exceed $8,000.

MATTEO RAO.—A petition has been filed against Matteo Rao, dealer in liquors and food products, 445 East Thirteenth Street, by these creditors: Ernest T. Bucchi, $368; Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company, $330, and Achille Starace, $154. The liabilities exceed $2,000.

LORENZO MATTIOLO.—A petition has been filed against Lorenzo Mattiolo, formerly a dealer in liquors and groceries, 227 East 106th Street, by Nicola Di Marco, a creditor for $856.

MANHATTAN PROPERTIES COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed William Blau receiver for the Manhattan Properties Company, dealer in suburban real estate, with offices at 347 Fifth Avenue, bond $1,500. The assets consist of 105 acres at Patchogue, mortgaged for $41,000; 65 acres at Matawan, N. J., mortgaged for $5,000; 233 lots at Westbury, L. I., mortgaged for $45,000; 250 lots at Hempstead, mortgaged for $3,500; 55 lots at Belaire, L. I., mortgaged for $8,000; 63 lots at Dumont, N. J., mortgaged for $3,500; house and lot, 1,236 Fulton Avenue, Bronx, mortgaged for $3,900, and office furniture, $1,500. Foreclosure suits are pending on the mortgages at Patchogue, Westbury, Hempstead, and Matawan. The company has fifty contracts outstanding for the sale of small parcels of the above real estate, on which payments are to become due to the amount of $34,000, and the monthly income on the contracts is $800. A receiver was appointed a week ago in supplementary proceedings on a judgment for $88, and it is stated that the receiver has taken possession of the books and papers and locked the office. The unsecured liabilities are about $5,000, to twenty-five creditors. Other creditors have security in some form, either by assignments of contracts or by mortgages.

JACOB KLEINMAN.—Judge Hand has appointed Bernard J. MacCorry custodian of Jacob Kleinman, furrier, of 31 West Eighth Street; bond, $750. The liabilities are estimated at $5,000.

DAVID REINHARZ.—Judge Hand has appointed George J. Thompson receiver for David Reinharz, dry goods dealer, 1,964 Third Avenue; bond, $1,000.

WORONOFF & EDSON.—Schedules of Woronoff & Edson, manufacturers of furs, 80 University Place, show liabilities of $50,489 and assets of $40,547. Among the creditors are A. Herskovitz & Son, $5,363; Charles Wenischenker, $3,533; Gross, Engel & Co., $2,905; H. J. Stephens & Co., $2,950, and Bach Fur Company, $2,897.

ABRAHAM GERSON.—Schedules of Abraham Gerson, wholesale jeweler of 35 Maiden Lane, show liabilities of $30,049 and assets of $14,254. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Bayonne, $1,300; S. Kapian & Co., $2,800; R. L. Breidenbach, $2,500; S. Lindenborn, $1,973, and J. Schwen, $1,400.

FIFTH AVENUE INVESTING AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Judge Noyes of the Federal Court has appointed Samuel Park receiver of rents of the twenty-story store building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street in a suit brought against the Fifth Avenue Investing and Improvement Company, the Improved Property Holding Company, and others by the Standard Trust Company as trustee for bondholders. The Fifth Avenue Investing and Improvement Company made a mortgage on the property on April 1, 1900, to secure an issue of bonds of $900,000, of which $750,000 are outstanding. A large part of the property is not rented. The rentals now are about $122,000 a year, while the fixed charges are $151,000 a year. There are two prior mortgages on the property aggregating $2,200,000, and there are interest and taxes due, $75,719. In order to prevent foreclosure of the first and second mortgages, the bondholders have advanced money to pay the interest and taxes.

THE NATIONAL BATHROBE AND SLIPPER COMPANY, a partnership, manufacturer of bathrobes and slippers, 23 East Twentieth Street, has made an assignment to Aaron Goodman. The deed was signed by two of the partners, David M. Herstein and Samuel Silverman. The other partner, Lazarus Goldstein, did not sign.

MAHLER BROTHERS, who had a department store at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street for thirty years, and who recently sold their business to the Mahler Company, have asked, it is stated, for extensions of six months from some of the largest creditors in order to realize on their real estate holdings. The proposal is to pay 25 per cent. cash and the balance, 75 per cent., in a note with interest. The liabilities are reported to be $46,000, of which part is in two banks, and the balance for merchandise. Creditors are favorable to the extension.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor: Creditor in full:

Brewster, George W. and Mary L.—Berger Mfg., Co., $114.

Beattie, James—A. Cokelet, $1,533.

Bradford, James—Weber & Hamilton, $521.

Cohen, Isidor—Boston Excelsior Co., $303.

Cirelli, John—A. Geiger, $135.

Doherty, Charles J.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $113.

Davis, Charles J.—H. A. Caesar & Co., $685.

Firestone, Nacham—N. Kopelowitz, $266.

Ferrara, Joseph—Harlem Supply Co., $1,002.

Fuelter, Oscar C. (not summoned) and Christina—M. J. Drummond, $119.

Fabricant, Abraham—E. Nessel, $1,024.

Fitzgerald, Julia—M. Glassberg et al., $131.

Gallo, Antonio—B. Pruchs, $134.

Garner, Elizabeth—Griffin Roofing Co., $108.

Gutman, Joseph—B. Silverman, $134.

Goldenblum, Morris—L. Taylor, $254.

Graham, Joseph—S. Stathis, $2,543.

Joseph, Samuel—Warheit Publishing Co., $134.

Kuiok, Abraham—H. Rachmil et al., $159.

Lenahan, Eugene F.—G. W. Pratt, $350.

Goldfaden, Max, and Morris Essenfeld—Lang & Co., $219.

McCOY.—John E.—W. Crawford, $568.

Maurer, Rose, Ludwig Maurer, and Louis Meyer—Berger Mfg. Co., $216.

Manley, Georgianna C.—Bronx Market, $216.

Meyer, Martin—H. C. Taylor, $266.

Neppel, Jacques, or George L.—M. Offinger, $257.

Peyser, William C.—A. Wemnenberg, $138.

Ratnoff, Nathan, Hyman Ratnoff, and Isaac Bassewitz—M. Abelson, $128.

Redmond, William J., or John—M. Offinger, $220.

Steiner, Victor—E. L. Spellman et al., $157.

Simon, Bettie, Joseph Stang, Solomon Rothenberg, and Henry Bergman—National Nassau Bank of New York, $296.

Steinhardt, Charles—M. D. Shelly, $153.

Stroh, Andrew and Augusta—O. B. Coates & Co., $140.

Schoen, Ignatz, and Louis Sarkady—Commercial Reporting Co., $133.

Tomb, William H., and William D. Bruycker—A. Seligman et al., $112.

Jessamine Realty Co.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle, $102.

Kingston Realty Co. and Knickerbocker Mortgage and Realty Co.—M. M. Low et al., $17,206.

Kayton Taxicab and Garage Co. and Simon Layton—Bank of Europe, $2,072.

Acme Pearl Button Manufacturing Co.—L. F. Fote, $4,873.

Eldorado Cafe Co.—J. D. Cronin, $3,983.

Atkinson-Morse Destruction Co. and George H. Atkinson—A. Frankenheimer, $123.

Charles Wentz, Inc.—G. B. Raymond Co., $424.

Rocela Realty Co.—Empire Grillo Co., $189.

Same—Same, $189.

S. T. Walkup & Brother, Inc.—T. T. Clonses, $6,096.

Sherman & Tait—New York Telephone Co., $1,128.

Brighton Pier Navigation Co.—H. Grashorn, $244.

Through an error in the County Clerk's Office on Wednesday this judgment was printed: Rachime, Hyman and Harry Goldstein versus A. Kulck, —$159. The judgment was against Abraham Kulok and was obtained by Rachmil & Goldstein of 101 Fifth Avenue.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Abram, Mois H.—F. C. Baker, April 5, 1912, $119.

Empire State Surety Co.—Electric Storage Battery Co., May 25, 1912, $116.

Same—Same, Oct. 23, 1911, $1,875.

Glassman, Samuel; Isaac Glassman, and Morris Liebowitz—H. Herr, Dec. 27, 1911, $272.

Quinby, Frederick J.—A. G. Muller, Dec. 15, 1911, $236.

Shurman, Clifford N.—W. Rau, July 2, 1912, $295.

Tischler, Moses—F. Blaustein, June 11, 1911, $2,555.

William Green, Inc.—J. Kelleher, June 18, 1912, $2,844.

Zindel Manufacturing Co. and Rose Zindel—H. Pauli, July 29, 1912, $1,516.

Eckstein, Jacob, and Morris Halpin—N. Sandzy, June 16, 1911, (reversed.) $2,113.

Heyt, Harrison E.—A. W. Brown, Feb. 27, 1912, (released.) $253.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Protest Overruled When Wrong Claim Is Submitted by Importer.

In a protest before the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday, Charles J. Zeagle of Pittsburgh, the importer, was unsuccessful because he contended for the wrong rate of duty, although the decision of the surveyor was not upheld. The merchandise consisted of colored lithographic religious cards less than .008 of an inch in thickness. Duty was assessed at 30 cents per pound under Paragraph 412 of the present Tariff act. The provisions for such classification appear to be limited to labels, flaps, or bands, and as the goods were not of that character, the board fixed duty at 20 cents per pound under the same paragraph. The protestant contended that duty should have been 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 416, and as his right of relief from unlawful duty must be confined to the contention raised, the protest was overruled.

Lock washers of steel were the subject of protest filed by the Mor Motor Car Equipment Company. The Collector assessed duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199 as "manufactures of steel not specially provided for," but the board ordered reliquidation at the rate of three-fourths of one cent a pound under the provisions in Paragraph 162 providing for washers.

THE SILK MARKETS.

More Activity in Shanghai and Milan, but Little Change Here.

Latest cable advices from Shanghai report more activity in raw silks under the stimulus afforded by the steady decline in exchange. Steam filature quotations remain steady, but low-grade re-reels and crossreels show moderate recessions from previous levels. The Canton market shows little change as far as prices are concerned. Some recent transactions of good size are reported at figures generally favorable to sellers.

The Milan market has been more active of late, according to advices received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., 470 Broadway. The European demand for Italian raws is steadily increasing, and prices are moving upward in proportion to the increase.

Yokohama is active, and Japanese silks are generally firmer. A fair amount of business has been reported recently, and prices secured have for the most part been better than those offered in this market.

There has been no apparent change in the New York market in the past week. The steady demand for spot silks continues, but business for forward delivery is still very light. Prices offered here by buyers, particularly for Japanese silks, are considerably below quotations in the primary markets.

LAKE QUITS NEW HAVEN ROAD

Superintendent of Western Division Accepts Place in the West.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 1. — An official statement issued by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company says:

"C. S. Lake, who has made a creditable record as Superintendent of the Western Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has decided to become General Superintendent of a Western road. His successor will be announced in a few days."

Mr. Lake in confirming his resignation simply says he will go to a road which has its headquarters in Minneapolis.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Throughout yesterday's session the market on the Consolidated Exchange was strong and active. No hesitation was shown by the members about engaging in large commitments on the 9:30 call, with prices for the leading stocks at that time reflecting gains of ¼ to ⅝ of a point compared with the closing quotations of Wednesday. Total sales on the call were 8,110 shares, the best exhibit since the early opening began, particularly with regard to the proportion of commission house business handled.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,780	Amal. Copper	83½	84⅛	83½	84
180	Am. Beet Sugar	71¼	71½	71	71½
1,190	Am. Can	37⅜	38⅞	37⅝	38⅝
10	Am. Can pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
20	Am. Car & F.	59½	59½	59½	59½
10	Am. Locomotive	43½	43½	43½	43½
870	Am. Smelting	83⅝	84⅝	83⅝	84½
10	Am. Sugar	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
100	Anaconda Cop.	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞
330	At., T. & S. F.	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	108¼
350	Balt. & Ohio	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108¼
20	Beth. Steel	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
590	Brooklyn R. T.	92½	93	92½	92⅝
590	Can. Pacific	273⅜	276½	273½	274½
70	Ches. & Ohio	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81½
1,220	C., M. & St. P.	105¼	107¼	105¼	107¼
20	Chino Copper	32	32	32	32
10	Col. Fuel & I.	31	31	31	31
40	Con. Gas	144½	144½	144½	144½
1,780	Erie	36¼	36½	36¼	36½
860	Gt. North. pf.	140⅝	142½	140⅞	142½
90	Gt. N. Ore ctfs.	44	44¼	43½	44¼
10	Illinois Central	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼
20	Inter.-Met.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
50	Inter.-Met. pf.	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝
30	Kan. City So.	25½	25½	25½	25½
700	Lehigh Valley	168	169¾	168	169⅝
70	Louis. & Nash.	158¾	160½	158¾	160½
30	Mo., K. & T.	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½
440	Mo. Pacific	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
20	Nat. Lead	59	59¼	59	59¼
190	N. Y. Central	116½	117⅝	116½	117⅜
50	Nevada Con.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1,970	Nor. Pacific	125	126¾	125	126¾
10	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31¼	31½
180	Pennsylvania	124¼	124⅝	124	124⅝
20	Pitts. Coal	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
30	Pressed St. Car.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
14,520	Reading	166	167½	166	167⅜
590	Rock Island	25½	26⅛	25¼	26
240	Southern Pac.	110¾	111⅞	110¾	111⅞
80	Southern Ry.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29½
70	Tenn. Copper	43	43	42¾	43
9,000	Union Pac.	169⅞	171⅝	169⅝	171⅝
110	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	53	52½	53
12	U. S. R. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
20,380	U. S. Steel	71⅜	72⅜	71¼	72⅛
80	U. S. Steel pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
80	Utah Copper	62¾	62¾	62½	62⅝
50	Wabash	5	5	5	5
30	Wabash pf.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
10	West. Union	82	82	82	82
59,122		MINING STOCKS.			
1,100	Atlanta	.25	.26	.25	.26
300	Comstock	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	Caledonia	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
700	Diamondfield	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Elkton	.64	.64	.64	.64
400	El Paso	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05
1,000	Isabella	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
600	Jim Butler	.66	.66	.66	.66
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	.41	.41	.41	.41
300	Mexican	2.75	2.75	2.72½	2.72½
200	Ophir	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
400	Round Mount.	.44	.44	.44	.44
800	Tonopah Ext.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
1,000	Tono. Merger	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
400	West End	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
8,200					

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Continued dullness was shown at the Metal Exchange yesterday, with the tone irregular. Copper was up nearly ¼c in the bid for spot and near-by deliveries, late months were up ⅛c. Spelter was down 5 points. Lead was slightly higher. Tin was weak at a recession for about ⅛c in the bid.

The closing bid and asked prices were as follows:

	—Thursday.—		—Wednesday.—	
Standard Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	17.20	17.50	17.00	17.50
August	17.25	17.50	17.00	17.50
September	17.20	17.50	17.00	17.50
October	17.20	17.50	17.00	17.50
Spelter	6.95	7.10	7.10	7.25
Lead	4.67½	4.75	4.80	4.75
Tin	44.00	45.77½	45.05	45.87½

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final figures compare with Wednesday's last prices:

	Thursday.			Wednesday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	17	6	78	1	3
Copper, futures	78	2	6	78	5	0
Pig tin, spot	204	0	0	205	5	0
Pig tin, futures	201	15	0	203	0	0

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead was up 1s. 3d., at £18 18s. 9d. Spelter was unchanged at £26 2s. 6d. Cleveland warrants were up 4½d., at 50s. 1½d.

More Capital for Empire Trust Co.

The proposed increase in the capital stock of the Empire Trust Company from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 and an increase in surplus account of $1,000,000, to be accomplished by the sale of the 5,000 new shares at $300 a share, were ratified by the stockholders at a special meeting yesterday. The new stock will be taken up by new interests, which comprise an important foreign element, as well as New Yorkers. President Baldwin of the Empire Trust Company said yesterday that he was not yet prepared to reveal the identity of the new interests.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat and Cotton Down on Crop News—Coarse Grains Firm.

Wheat was heavy on very favorable Northwestern weather conditions and gradual disappearance of apprehension over the rust. Corn was strong on covering of shorts. Oats were quiet and steady. Provisions were again dull. Cottonseed oil was weak on more favorable weather conditions. Cotton was active and weak, with heavy liquidation on rains in Texas. Coffee was active and lower early on speculative liquidation, advancing at the close.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was dull all day. At Toledo the market was ⅜ to ⅞c up for the day. The Northwestern markets were ¼ to ⅜c lower, while Chicago was unchanged to ⅝c lower. The strength in the Toledo market was evidently due to the scarcity of Winter wheat and the light offerings from the country. In the Southwest the steadiness was due to the good demand for milling and export. In the Northwest prices were weak on the very favorable weather conditions and the report from the experts in the Northwest that the crop was rapidly getting beyond danger from rust. The Price Current estimated the total crop at 700,600,000 bushels. Reports were received of good bidding for milling account and also of fairly good bidding for export. Export sales, partly late Wednesday, amounted to about thirty loads. Bids were on a fairly good basis, but, owing in part to an advance in ocean freights, exporters were not able to pay quite as good prices as they have been. Foreign markets were quiet. The weather continues unsettled in the United Kingdom. Argentine exports for the week were estimated at only 1,200,000 bushels. A Broomhall cable stated that the new crop acreage was expected to be in excess of last year. Interior receipts of wheat for the day were 1,329,000 bushels. Near the close the markets were all rather heavy. Cash wheat was quoted for No. 2 red to arrive, $1.08⅝; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.16; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.03; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.16.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market was very firm on September, and closed at 1½c net advance, while the new crop months were only up about ¼c. The strength in the July was evidently due to the technical position of the market. A leading Chicago operator was said to have accumulated a large line of September, and with small stocks of corn the market was in a position where the September could be forced nearer the price for cash corn. The new crop months were a little higher, but with showers at a number of points in the far Southwest and predictions of more unsettled weather buying was restricted in the forward deliveries. Argentine exports for the week were estimated at 7,650,000 bushels. Cash corn was firm, with export corn quoted at 82¼c, free on board.

OATS.—Oats moved very narrowly, but were quite steady. Cash oats were lower at the West, although the receipts are still comparatively light. The reports of very large yields per acre and confidence in a record crop make buyers very conservative. The close was at unchanged prices for the day. Cash oats were quiet, with standard and No. 2 whites quoted at 60c elevator; No. 3 whites, 60½c.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions were dull and slightly easier, steadying at the close. Western hog receipts were only 61,000, and hog prices showed a slight improvement on the small receipts

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Vigorous Advance in Stocks—Favorable Railroad Earnings.

Encouragement from a variety of sources was given yesterday to the forward movement in the stock market, and the response which prices made was reflected in net gains of from one to two points in a number of the leading issues. The market was genuinely strong, showing a more vigorous advance than any which has been witnessed in recent weeks. Activity increased as the day wore on, and the forward movement was at its height when the market closed. It was the third successive day of rising prices, during the course of which the general level of quotations have advanced 1⅝ points.

In this movement the railroads have done a little better than the industrials, though the tone of both has been strong. In this is seen the influence of the continued bright outlook for the crops in which the railroads have in some ways an even more immediate stake than the industrials, though for both the harvesting of large crops will necessarily be a favorable influence of prime importance. The declaration yesterday of the semi-annual dividend on St. Paul at the rate of the previous payment was very reasonably accepted as an indication that the management of that road has become convinced that the crops have so far advanced that there is no longer any reason for fearing any serious impairment of the excellent prospects, particularly for the grain crops in the Northwestern States. This St. Paul dividend declaration was one of the influences in the market's closing strength, but the day had supplied a number of other incentives for the growth of optimistic stock market sentiment. The June statements of several important systems, including New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Atchison, were published yesterday, all of them reporting good increases in net for that month. This showing was all the more grateful in view of the decreases in net which so many of the railroads, including some of those which reported yesterday, have been suffering in recent months. Some were disposed to express regret at the favorable exhibit for June made by the two principal railroad systems of the country on the ground that increases in net earnings at this time would lessen the force of the argument of railroad managements against the increases in wages which the engineers and other railroad employes are seeking. No one, however, will regret the payment to labor of any wage to which it can show that it is reasonably entitled, providing only earnings remain sufficient to justify the payment of that wage, whatever it may prove to be. There is no reason, therefore, from any point of view to regret the improvement in the current showing of the railways, but it is to be hoped, however, that the tendency shown in the several reports which came to hand yesterday will prove general for the month of June, and may establish itself as a permanent movement in the direction of improved railroad earnings. It could reasonably be argued, moreover, that the improvement in net reported yesterday, favorable as it was, was hardly as great as should have accompanied the expansion which took place in gross receipts for that month. Moreover, it will take a succession of favorable monthly showings to make good the losses in net earnings which the railroads have lately suffered, notwithstanding increases in their gross receipts.

The published forecasts of the stand which Mr. Wilson will take in his speech of acceptance in dealing with the tariff question went far yesterday toward relieving the financial community of any lurking uneasiness regarding the position of the Democratic nominee regarding the important question of the tariff. In this matter the financial community was hardly disposed to shape its views of the probable tariff policy of Mr. Wilson by what President Taft had to say in his own speech of acceptance, delivered yesterday, about the opposition party's attitude toward the tariff. In this matter of possible tariff revision it may fairly be said that the improvement which has lately been under way in general business has gone on notwithstanding the tendency to important lines to guard against any unsettling changes in import duties. This fact helps to emphasize the importance which will be attached to such assurances as may come to hand between now and election day that any changes that are to be made in the tariff will be handled in a manner to put the least possible check on business. If yesterday's forecasts are borne out Mr. Wilson's tariff policy will be shaped with this end in view. As it becomes increasingly clear that tariff revision will be handled in this way additional ground will be supplied for growing business confidence.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four months, 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5½ per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $293,487,623; balances, $17,216,655; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,072,028.

The local banks have lost $5,195,000 on their Sub-Treasury transactions since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2 15-16@3 per cent. for short bills and 3@3 1-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2½ per cent., and Berlin, 3½ per cent. Money rates were 2¼@2½ per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f 24½c, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 48 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8763; demand, $4.8725.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-16; check, 5.18⅛.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ less 1-32; check, 95 3-16 less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛ less 1-32; check, 5.18⅝ plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.40; check, 40.37.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅝; check, 5.19⅝ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8445; 90 days, $4.8310.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84¼; 90 days, $4.82⅞.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.20⅝; 90 days, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.21⅞ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94⅝; 90 days, 94 5-16.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94½ less 1-32; 90 days, 94 3-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount to par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 3-16d lower in London, at 27 9-16d per ounce, and ⅝c lower in New York, at 59⅝ per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	—Maturity.—		Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr.	1,'13	100	100¼	4.45
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'13	99⅝	100⅛	4.32
B. R. T. Co...5	July	1,'13	97¼	97½	5.50
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'14	99¼	99½	4.90
C. H. & D. purchase money..4	July	1,'13	99¼	99½	4.30
Chi. & Alton..5	Mar.	15,'13	99⅝	99⅞	5.43
Chi. El. Rys...5	July	1,'14	97⅜	96	5.95
Erie.....6	Apr.	8,'14	100⅝	100⅞	5.45
Erie.....5	Oct.	1,'14	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Erie.....5	Apr.	1,'15	98⅝	99	5.40
Gen. Motors...6	Oct.	1,'15	99½	100¼	5.98
Gen. Rubber ..4½	July	1,'15	97½	97¾	5.27
Hudson Co....6	Feb.	1,'13	99¾	100¼	5.48
Illinois Cent...4½	July	1,'14	99½	99⅝	9.94
Int. & Gt. N...5	Aug.	1,'14	98	98½	5.94
Int. Harv. Co.5	Feb.	15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	4.73
Mo., K. & T...5	May	1,'13	99	99⅜	6.30
Mo. Pacific ...5	June	1,'14	94⅞	95⅜	7.80
M. C. of Mex..4½	Sep.	1,'13	98	96½	6.20
N. Rys. of M..4½	June	1,'13	98¼	98⅝	6.05
N. Y. Cent....4½	Mar.	1,'14	99⅝	100	4.50
N. Y. Cent....4½	May	1,'15	99½	99¾	4.58
St. L. & S. F..5	June	1,'13	99½	99¾	4.58
Southern Ry...5	Feb.	1,'13	100	100¼	4.58
U. S. Rubber..6	Dec.	1,'13	104	104½	5.16
Westinghouse...6	Aug.	1,'13	101¼	101⅝	4.40

Accrued interest to be added to the above prices.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Money in Tobacco.

The enormous profits made by the American Tobacco Company and its separated companies have received so much publicity that it will be strange if many manufacturers do not accept the implied invitation of the Supreme Court's decision to get into the field in competition with the older companies. At least one new brand of cigarettes has been put on the market by a company recently organized by a number of young men prominent in the financial district. Nearly every well-known club in the city is represented by one or more of the Directors, who have arranged to have the new cigarette handled by the stewards. Moreover, each of the Directors has appointed himself a traveling advertising representative for the purpose of making the new brand known among his friends.

***

Measuring Business by Sound.

One of the best indications of the broadening of the market yesterday, according to some of the floor traders, was to be found in the steady uproar which came from all parts of the room. The biggest crowd was gathered around the Steel post, but the activity was not limited to the usual market leaders, and it was impossible to trace the noise to any two or three groups. The gallery of the Stock Exchange was filled with visitors for most of the session, and for the first time in many days they had an opportunity to see the brokers busy. The floor attendance was helped out by the arrival of a number of big traders who seldom honor the Exchange with their presence when the market is dull.

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Yesterday's Sales.

Yesterday's transactions furnished the largest volume of trading in almost a month. On July 8 the total number of shares dealt in was 559,234. Yesterday's total was 548,158. This does not constitute an old-fashioned "big day," but it was good by comparison with Tuesday of this week, when only 129,000 shares changed hands.

***

Money in Greater Demand.

With time money over the end of the year loaning at 5 per cent., there is still a plentiful supply of call money at 2½ per cent. One of the largest banks loaning call funds predicted yesterday that there would be an advance shortly in call money rates.

***

Why Stocks Go Up.

A broker who left the floor of the Stock Exchange after the close of business yesterday was still bubbling over with enthusiasm when he met a friend who wanted to know why stocks were going up. "Why, use your eyes," said the broker. "St. Paul's earnings are fine and the board has maintained the regular dividend. B. R. T. had the best year in its history; Interborough, too, probably. Pennsylvania had a big June; Atchison and New York Central are making a better showing. Gov. Wilson has given his friends assurance that he is going to recommend that any changes in the tariff be made on a graduated scale. Read President Taft's speech of acceptance. I haven't read it yet and I don't know anybody who has, but I hear that it is along the right lines. They are harvesting wheat in Dakota and Minnesota, and pretty soon the railroads are going to have more business offered than they know how to handle. Confidence has returned."

***

South American Companies Here.

A remarkable feature of the statistics of incorporations in the Eastern States in July is the large share in the total taken by companies formed to further the combination of South American railroads now going on under the direction, very largely, of American promoters, though it is chiefly British, French, and Canadian capital that is involved. Some $92,000,000 of the $253,000,000 represented by new corporations having $1,000,000 capitalization or more is accounted for by these South American enterprises. They are the Argentine Railway Company with $42,500,000 capital, the Bolivia Central Railway Company with $25,000,000 capital, and the Uruguay Railroad Company, also with $25,000,000 capital. July as a whole shows a falling off in the total of incorporated capital as compared with June, but an increase over July of last year. The figures compiled by The Journal of Commerce, showing concerns with $100,000 or more and covering other States besides those in the East, total $382,004,000, compared with $393,948,000 in June and $261,820,700 in July of last year.

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The Atchison's Year.

The June earnings statement of the Harriman lines, which, it had been thought, would be ready for publication yesterday, was not forthcoming, but the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé issued its report. This company's gross revenues gained $327,000 in June, against an increase of but $106,000 in operating costs, so that the net earnings, despite a considerable advance in taxes, ran $202,000 ahead of those for the corresponding month of last year. For the full twelve months gross earnings were almost exactly the same as in 1911, $107,752,000, as compared with $107,585,000 in the preceding year. An increase of $504,000 in operating expenses and another of $731,000 in taxes made the year's operating income, which totaled $32,272,000, show a decrease of $1,049,000 from the previous year.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The fifty typical stocks yesterday closed with an average gain of nearly seven-eighths for the day, while the mean of the day's trading had been nearly three-fourths of a point above Wednesday's mean. The railroads showed better gains than the industrials, and this notwithstanding the fact that Baltimore & Ohio, selling ex-dividend, tended to reduce the railroad's average. As it was they were, at highest, a full point above their highest Wednesday average. The averages were:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Mon., July 29	93.23	92.72	92.98	92.84
Tue., July 30	92.95	92.70	92.82	92.87
Wed., July 31	93.32	92.86	93.19	93.49
Thur., Aug. 1	94.52	93.55	94.03	94.42

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Mon., July 29	70.01	69.48	69.74	69.65
Tue., July 30	69.79	69.54	69.69	69.67
Wed., July 31	70.18	69.75	69.97	70.11
Thur., Aug. 1	70.92	70.29	70.60	70.80

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Mon., July 29	81.62	81.10	81.36	81.24
Tue., July 30	81.37	81.12	81.24	81.27
Wed., July 31	81.85	81.30	81.58	81.80
Thur., Aug. 1	82.72	81.92	82.31	82.61

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Apr. 26.	Low. Feb. 1.
Railroads	91.43	96.34	88.74
Industrials	Jan. 2. 64.00	July 8. 71.78	Feb. 1. 61.47

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Mon., July 31	97.73	97.50	97.61	97.64
Tue., Aug. 1	97.35	96.26	96.80	96.75
Wed., Aug. 2	96.80	95.50	96.15	95.56
Thur., Aug. 3	95.82	95.13	95.57	95.26

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Mon., July 31	67.42	67.27	67.38	67.34
Tue., Aug. 1	67.53	67.06	67.20	67.10
Wed., Aug. 2	67.05	66.19	66.62	66.20
Thur., Aug. 3	66.88	65.88	66.13	65.98

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Mon., July 31	82.57	82.38	82.48	82.49
Tue., ug. 1	82.54	81.66	82.00	81.92
Wed., Aug. 2	81.92	80.84	81.38	80.88
Thur., Aug. 3	81.15	80.50	80.85	80.62

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open. Jan. 3.	High. June 26.	Low. Apr. 24.
Railroads	91.79	99.61	91.47
Industrials	Jan. 3. 62.95	June 3. 69.75	Apr. 24. 62.81

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Irregular, with Trading in Substantial Volume on the Curb Market.

Prices moved somewhat irregularly yesterday on the Curb market, which showed a fair volume of activity. United Cigar Stores recovered from the weakness of the previous day, the old stock advancing to 290 from the low price of 285, and closing at 287, one point above the opening. The transactions in the old stock totaled 280 shares. The new stock "when issued" sold 3,000 between 91⅞ and 93⅛, closing at 92⅝, ⅜ above the opening. British-American Tobacco sold 4,600 between 22½ and 22⅞, and closed at the low price. The Goodrich issues were weak. The common sold off from the opening at 77¼ to 75, and closed at the low figure, after sales of 700. The preferred sold 400 from 108⅛ down to 107½. Old Standard Oil, with all fractional allotments attached, continued to make new high records, going from 1025 to 1050. Standard Oil of New Jersey and Standard Oil of New York closed 8 and 10 points, respectively, above their openings. The mining issues were sluggish. The only issues to appear in the bond list were Braden 6s, which sold $6,000 at 145 and 146, and Braden 7s, which sold $2,000 at 148.

***

The principal transactions yesterday, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	*Allied Sec. Co.	89	91	89	89
4,500	Brit.-Am. Tob..	22¾	22⅞	22½	22½
2,500	Br.-A. Tob. rts.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
700	B. F. Goodrich..	77½	77½	75	75
400	B.F. G'drich pf.	108⅛	108⅝	107½	107½
250	Kayser	90	90	90	90
500	Man. Shirt pf...	100	100¼	100	100
200	Man. Transit...	2	2	2	2
800	Mar. of A., new	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
200	*Mays Oil.....	29	29	29	29
800	Penn. Textile...	19¾	20	19¾	20
105	Pett. Milliken..	28	128	27½	27½
25	St. Oil (Kan.)...	450	460	450	450
122	Stand. Oil, old.	1025	1050	1025	1050
275	St. Oil (N. J.)..	404	418	404	412
100	St. Oil (N. Y.)..	505	517	505	515
280	Un. Cig. Stores.	286	290	285	287
3,000	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of A., w.i.	92	93⅛	91⅞	92⅜
3,000	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of A. pf..	120	120	120	120
200	U. S. Lt. & Ht., new	18	18	18	18
50	U. S. Lt. & Ht. pf., new.....	88	88	87	87

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	*Beaver Con ..	45	45	45	45
1,500	*Big Four	50	51	50	51
2,000	Braden Copper.	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
155	B. Col. Cop....	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
1,200	Butte-N. Y....	2⅛	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	*C. O. D. Con..	11	11	11	11
1,000	Con. Ariz. S....	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
600	D.-D. Copper ..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2 5-16
1,000	Dia. Black B...	8	9	8	9
11,900	*†El Paso Con..	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
200	Greene-Can....	10¼	10¼	10	10
100	La Rose Con...	3½	3½	3½	3½
400	Mason Valley..	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
500	Mother. Gold...	1	1	1	1
700	Pac. Smelters..	¼	¼	7-32	¼
400	Silver K. Con..	1	1	1	1
2,000	Stewart	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Tonopah Mining	7	7	7	7
1,800	Tonopah Ext...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,700	Ton. Merger...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	West End Ext.	35	35	33	34
8,000	*Wett. Sil. M..	50	53	45	50

BONDS.

$6,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	145	146	145	146
2,000	Bra. Copper 7s.	148	148	148	148

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

***

The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 1. Bid.	Asked.	July 31. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper....	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Atlantic Gulf & W. I..	7	8	7	8
A. G. & W. I. pf.....	13	15	13	15
Bay State Gas	7-16	½	7-16	½
Borden's Con. Milk...	126½	127½	126½	127½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	107¼	108	107¼	108
Con. Rubber Tire.....	13	18	13	18
Con. Rubber Tire pf..	58	59	58	59
Havana Tobacco	6	7	6	7
Havana Tobacco pf....	10	15	10	15
Houston Oil	14	14⅝	14	14⅝
Int. Rubber t. c.	12½	13½	12	13
International Salt	3	6	3	6
J. I. Case pf.....	103	105	103	105
†Kayser pf.....	110	111	110	111
Kolb Bakery pf.....	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co..	237	240	238	242
McAndrews & Forbes..	200	210	200	210
Manhattan Shirt Co....	57½	58	57½	58
New York Transport..	5¾	6	5¾	6
Otis Elevator	75	76	73	76
Pettibone-Milleken pf..	101½	102	101½	102
Porto Rican-Am. Tob..	255	270	255	270
R. J. Reynolds.....	290	300	290	295
Singer Mfg.....	285	288	285	288
Standard Oil Subsid....	610	640	590	615
J. S. Young	182	185	182	185

RAILROADS.

†Am. Light & Trac....	405	410	405	408
†Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	108	110

MINING STOCKS.

Caledonia Mining.....	35	50	35	50
Diamond Field Daisy...	8	10	8	9
First National	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Florence	90	95	88	92
Giroux Mining	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅞
Gold Hill	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
*Greenwater	5½	6½	5	6
Kerr Lake	2¾	3	2¾	3
Keystone	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Mines of America.....	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
McKinley-Darragh....	1⅝	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
Nevada Hills	2	2½	2	2½
Nipissing	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7⅞
Ohio Copper 1st pd....	¾	1	¾	1
South Live Oak.....	1	2	1½	2
So. Utah M. & S.....	½	⅝	½	⅝
Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
Tuolumne Copper	2⅞	3⅛	3	3 1-16
Union Mines	¼	¼	¼	¼
United Copper	¾	1	¾	1
United Copper pf.....	8	20	8	20
Yukon Gold Mines.....	3¾	4	3¾	4

BONDS.

Chicago Elevated 5s...	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
Mason Valley 6s	131	133	131	133
New York City 4½s...	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
N. Y. State 4s, new...	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
N. Y. Telephone 4½s..	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
Penn. Textile 6s....	98½	99	98½	99
Southern B. T. & T. 5s.	100	100¼	100	100¼
Western Pac. 5s.....	83	83¼	83	83¼

*Sells cents per share, †Odd lots.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	Aug. 1. Bid.	Asked.	July 31. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. ex rights...	22½	22¾	22⅜	22⅝
Conley Foil.....	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met..	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young.....	180	188	180	188
McAndrews & Forbes..	205	210	205	210
Porto Rico-American...	270	280	265	280
R. J. Reynolds.....	285	295	290	300
United Cigar Stores....	286	288	285	283
United C. S., w. i.....	92½	93	91¾	92
United C. S. pf., w. i..	120	120½	120	120¾
United C. S. rights....	9½	11½	9½	11

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil...	18½	19½	18½	19¾
Atlantic Refining	484	490	480	485
Borne-Scrymser	175	200	180	200
Buckeye Pipe Line....	183	188	182	187
Chesebrough Mfg. Con.	825	875	825	875
Colonial Oil	185	190	165	180
Continental Oil.....	850	925	850	925
Crescent Pipe Line....	63	68	63	66
Cumberland Pipe Line.	84	90	80	88
Eureka Pipe Line.....	412	425	415	425
Galena-Signal Oil....	235	245	234	250
Galena-Signal Oil pf..	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Line....	120	130	120	127
National Transit	44½	45½	42	44
New York Transit....	380	400	375	385
Northern Pipe Line....	150	156	150	160
Ohio Oil	104½	105½	104	105
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	305	315	295	305
Solar Refining	550	630	575	600
Southern Pipe Line....	300	315	280	300
South Penn. Oil.....	750	765	745	765
South West Penn. Pi..	178	185	175	185
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	194	200	192	197
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	263	270	255	265
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	445	465	450	470
Standard Oil (Ky.)....	465	475	450	475
Standard Oil (Neb.)....	275	290	280	300
Standard Oil (N. J.)..	410	417	400	405
Standard Oil (N. Y.)..	510	520	500	510
Standard Oil (Ohio)...	220	230	220	230
Standard Oil Subsid. "ctf. bloc".....	625	660	605	625
Standard Oil old stock "all on".....	1,035	1,077	1,005	1,080
Swan & Finch.....	190	215	190	215
Swan & Finch warrants	90	115	90	115
Union Tank Line.....	73	77	67	76
Vacuum Oil	175	182	168	172
Washington Oil	30	35	20	30
Waters-Pierce Oil....	1,300	1,600	1,300	1,700

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4¼s, Meh., 1962, f'chg.	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4¼s, Sept., 1960, f'chg.	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s, Meh., '60-'90, f'chg.	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957, f'chg.	106	106¼	106	106½
4½s, May, 1957, f'chg.	106	106¼	106	106⅜
4½s, Nov., 1917, f'chg.	101½	102	101¼	102⅛
4½s, May, 1917, f'chg.	101¼	102	101⅛	102⅛
4s, May, 1959, f'chg...	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	99
4s, Nov., 1958, f'chg...	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98¼
4s, May, 1957, f'chg...	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1955-58, reg..	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
4s, Nov., 1936, reg....	97½	98⅜	97½	98⅜
4s, 1918-1919, f'chg....	99	100	99	100
3½s, Nov., 1954, f'chg..	85½	86½	85½	86½
3½s, May, 1954, coup...	85½	86½	85½	86½
3½s, 1956-1954, reg....	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg....	87¾	88½	87⅝	88¼
3½s, Nov., 1939, reg....	90¾	91¾	90¾	92

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

Trading in Fair Volume, with Many Advances in Other Markets.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets yesterday was in fair volume and advances in local issues, as reported in the special dispatches to THE TIMES, were common.

Seaboard Air Line shares were in better demand and higher in Baltimore. The preferred advanced 1 point. Cotton Duck 5s were heavy and fractionally lower.

The Boston list was firm and some stocks were strong, but trading there was not nearly as active as it was in New York. The demand for Butte & Superior continued, however, and it went up to 44. Calumet & Hecla, Isle Royale and Calumet & Arizona were strong. Cliff Mining sold for the first time since listing, at 6; Island Creek Coal hardened to 58, the preferred to 91¼, and Pond Creek Coal to 19¼. New England Telephone sold at 154⅞, and American Woolen preferred softened to 88¾.

Quaker Oats common sold at 290 on the Chicago Exchange, and that price was bid for more of the shares. This is 7½ points above the last previous sale, which was at 282½. Prospects of a melon cutting are believed to be the reason for the advance.

Studebaker common was in demand, the price advancing to 38. National Carbon was also strong, with a 2 point advance, while International Harvester had as much to its credit in the local market. Sears-Roebuck's strength was attributed to the report that the July sales of merchandise were more than 50 per cent. greater than for July a year ago. Biscuit common also gained sharply, while Ship Building sold 1 point lower and Public Service receded fractionally.

J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co. Will Buy

50 American Express Stock
25 American Light & Traction Stock
50 American Smelting & Refining Stock
25 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
25 Buckeye Pipe Line Stock
50 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd. Stock
100 Computing-Tabulating-Recording Stock
100 Electric Properties Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 General Baking Com. Stock
50 General Development Stock
50 Geo. W. Helme Com. Stock
50 MacAndrews & Forbes Com. Stock
50 Merchants National Bank Stock
25 National Reserve Bank Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
25 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com. Stock
25 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Pfd. Stock
50 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Stock
100 St. Louis, Rocky Mt. & Pacific Pfd. Stock
125 Singer Manufacturing Stock
10 Standard Oil (Old) Stock
200 Tri-City Railway & Light Com. Stock
100 Union-American Cigar Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Union Tank Line Stock
25 Vacuum Oil Stock
50 Washington Oil Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 American Cigar Com. Stock
100 American Piano Pfd. Stock
25 Childs (Restaurant) Co. Com. Stock
100 Dome Mines Co. Stock
10 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
100 General Baking Pfd. Stock
140 Gray National Telautograph Stock
100 Hudson & Manhattan Com. & Pfd. Stock
10 Indiana Pipe Line Stock
100 J. S. Young & Co. Com. Stock
71 Kings Co. Electric Light & Pow. Stock
50 National Transit Stock
200 New Orleans, Mobile & Chic. Com. Stock
150 New York City Interborough Stock
200 Pinelawn Cemetery Stock
100 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Stock
10 Standard Oil of Indiana Stock
25 Standard Oil of New Jersey Stock
10 Title Guarantee & Trust Stock
13 Union Exchange National Bank Stock
100 Union Typewriter Com. & 2d Pfd. Stock
50 U. S. Metal Products Com. Stock
100 U. S. Motor Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Vacuum Oil Stock
25 Weyman-Bruton Com. Stock

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Aug. 1, 1912.

Total sales Aug. 1, 1912..... 548,158
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 77,112,084
Same period last year..... 59,703,637

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
83⅞	84	21,800	Amalgamated Copper	83⅝	84	83⅝	84	+⅞
61	61½	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	60½	61⅝	60½	61⅛	+1⅛
100	101	100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+⅛
71⅜	71⅝	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	71¼	71⅜	71	71¼	+⅛
38⅜	38⅞	15,000	Am. Can	38	38⅞	37¾	38¼	+1⅜
118⅜	118⅞	1,500	Am. Can pf	117⅞	118⅜	117⅞	117⅜	+1⅛
59⅜	59⅝	1,300	Am. Car & Foundry	59¼	59⅝	59	59⅛	+⅛
31⅜	31⅞	1,200	Am. Cities	31⅞	32	31½	31¾	−1⅛
76	77	400	Am. Cities pf	77⅜	77⅝	76⅞	76⅞	−1⅛
100		250	Am. Coal Products pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+ ⅛
53½	53⅞	300	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
5¼	5⅜	200	Am. Hide & Leather	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
25½	26½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	26	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ⅜
25½	26½	300	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
13¾	13⅞	200	Am. Linseed	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
43½	44	600	Am. Locomotive	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	17⅛	100	Am. Malt	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	−1⅛
84½	84⅝	4,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84⅞	84⅝	84½	84⅝	+1⅛
108	108⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	108½	108½	108⅜	108⅝	...
169	171	100	Am. Snuff	171½	171½	171½	171½	− ¼
35½	36	100	Am. Steel Foundries	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
126⅛	127	900	Am. Sugar Refining	127	127⅛	127	127⅛	+ ⅛
145⅝	146	700	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	146	146½	145⅝	146	+ ⅛
302	302½	1,800	Am. Tobacco	302	303½	300½	302	−3
104⅜	105	100	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
26	27	100	Am. Woolen	27	27	27	27	− ½
88¼	88½	400	Am. Woolen pf	89	89	88½	88½	−1
35⅜	36⅛	100	Am. Writing Paper pf	35⅜	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅜
42	42⅛	2,000	Anaconda Copper Co	41½	42	41½	42	+ ⅞
108	108⅛	11,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅞	108⅛	107⅝	108⅛	+ ½
102¼	102⅜	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	...
141¼	141½	1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	141	141⅛	141	141⅛	+ ⅝
57⅛	58⅜	100	Baldwin Locomotive	58¼	58¾	58¼	58⅜	...
105½	106	326	Baldwin Loco. pf	105⅝	106⅜	105⅝	105⅝	− ⅛
108¼	108⅜	3,100	Baltimore & Ohio x d	107⅞	108⅛	107⅝	108⅛	+ ⅝
37¼	37⅞	4,800	Bethlehem Steel	36	37⅞	36	37⅞	+2
69⅝	69⅞	1,500	Bethlehem Steel pf	68⅝	69⅞	68⅝	69½	+1
146⅜	148	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	147½	147½	147½	147½	+ ⅝
92⅝	93	3,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	92⅛	93	92⅛	92⅞	+ ⅜
274⅜	275¼	17,100	Canadian Pacific	275½	276⅝	273⅝	275	+3⅝
26⅝	27¼	600	Central Leather Co	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅝	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	81⅛	81⅝	81	81⅝	+ ⅞
17¼	17½	100	Chicago Gt. Western	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+1
107¼	107⅜	15,270	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	105⅝	107½	105⅝	107½	+2
142	145	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	143	144	143	144	+3
141¼	141⅝	4,475	Chi. & Northwestern	139½	141⅞	139½	141	+2
92⅜	92⅝	6,500	Chino Copper	92	92⅝	92	92⅜	+ ⅜
30⅝	31	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	30½	31	30½	31	+ ⅝
144⅜	144⅜	2,100	Consolidated Gas	144⅛	144⅝	144⅛	144½	+ ⅜
14⅝	14½	200	Corn Products Ref	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
167¾	170	100	Delaware & Hudson	168½	168½	168½	168½	+ ⅜
19	20	100	Denver & Rio Grande	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
35¼	36	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
72	74	150	Detroit United Ry	75	75	75	75	−4
32½	33	800	Distillers' Securities	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
9	9¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
18	18⅝	600	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	18½	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	15,300	Erie	36	36⅝	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
54⅝	54½	2,300	Erie 1st pf	54	54⅝	54	54½	+1
44	44⅜	300	Erie 2d pf	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	+1
182½	183	2,200	General Electric	182	183	182	183	+1
34	35	600	General Motors	34¼	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅞
78	78¾	500	General Motors pf	77½	78	77½	78	+ ½
3⅞	4	800	Goldfield Consol	4	4	3⅞	4	...
142⅜	142⅞	16,600	Great Northern pf	141	142¼	140⅝	142½	+1⅝
44	44¼	2,500	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	43⅝	44⅛	43¼	44⅛	+1⅛
56⅛	57	800	Guggenheim Explor	56	56½	56	56½	+1⅛
131	131½	2,300	Illinois Central x d	130	131½	130	131½	+1⅝
18⅞	19⅛	900	Inspiration Con. Cop	19	19	19	19	...
20¼	20⅜	1,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	...
58⅝	58⅞	1,700	Inter.-Met. pf	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58½	+ ⅛
122⅝	123	5,400	Int. Harvester	121	123¼	121	123	+2½
16⅛	16¾	1,650	Int. Paper	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
56½	57	800	Int. Paper pf	56¼	57	56¼	57	+1
27	28	200	Int. Steam Pump	26¾	27	26¾	27	+1
25¼	25½	300	Kansas City South	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅞
58	59⅛	100	Kan. City South. pf	57½	59¼	59¼	59⅛	+3
169¾	170	13,300	Lehigh Valley	168¼	169⅞	168¼	169⅝	+2½
205	206⅛	300	Liggett & Myers	206¼	206¼	206¼	206½	+ ½
45	45½	1,550	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	45⅝	45¾	45¼	45¼	− ⅝
103⅜	104	100	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf	104	104	104	104	...
91¼	92	500	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf	91⅝	92	91¼	91½	− ¼
159¾	160	4,200	Louisville & Nash	158	161	158	159⅝	+1⅝
88	91	100	Mackay Cos	89	89	89	89	...
69⅜	69⅝	324	Mackay Cos. pf	69⅜	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	...
166⅞	167⅝	400	Mercantile Marine pf	166⅝	168¾	166⅝	168⅜	+ ⅜
68⅝	69	200	Mexican Petroleum	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	5,500	Miami Copper, ex div	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	− ⅛
20	20⅜	290	Minn. & St. Louis	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
151⅜	152	4,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	151½	151⅝	150⅜	151⅝	+1⅜
157	160	25	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	155½	155½	155½	155½	...
27¾	27⅞	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅝
60	60¼	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	...
37¼	37½	2,500	Missouri Pacific	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅞
140½	141½	2,500	Nat. Biscuit Co	141	142	140¾	140¾	+1
17¼	17½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
59½	59⅞	1,100	Nat. Lead Co	59¼	59⅝	59	59⅝	+1⅝
21⅞	22	2,410	Nev. Consol. Copper	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅝
77¼	77½	200	New York Air Brake	77¼	77½	77¼	77⅞	+1
117½	117¾	2,900	New York Central	116½	117⅝	116⅜	117⅝	+1½
135	136	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	135½	135⅞	135½	135½	+ ½
32½	33	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	32½	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅛
89	89¾	100	N. Y. State Railways	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
118½	118¾	3,500	Norfolk & Western	118¼	118¾	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+ ⅛
82	84	100	No. Ohio Tr. & Light	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
126½	126⅝	20,400	Northern Pacific	125⅞	126⅝	125	126⅛	+ ⅝
31½	32	400	Pacific Mail	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
50⅝	51	1,800	Pacific Tel. & Tel	49⅜	52	49⅜	51⅛	+2⅛
124¼	124⅜	3,600	Pennsylvania R. R	123⅝	124¼	123⅝	124⅛	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	550	People's Gas, Chi	116½	116¾	116½	116⅜	+ ⅛
108⅛	109	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅞	500	Pittsburgh Coal	21	21⅞	21	21¼	+ ⅝
92	92⅜	1,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91½	92⅜	91½	92	+1
102½	103⅛	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	102½	103	102½	103	+ ⅛
36	36⅛	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	36	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
101⅝	102	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	+ ⅛
35½	36	100	R'way Steel Spring	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
102	103	100	R'way Steel Sp. pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	3,500	Ray Consol. Copper	21	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
167⅛	167½	76,500	Reading	166	167¼	165⅞	167½	+1
27	27¼	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	27	27	27	27	+1
85½	86	2,500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	85	85½	84⅞	85½	+1
26	26¼	3,800	Rock Island Co	25¾	26	25¾	26	+1
51½	52	1,800	Rock Island Co. pf	50	51½	50	51½	+2½
102¾	102⅞	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	102	102	102	102	− ⅛
25	30	200	St. Louis & San Fran	21⅛	25	21⅛	25	+4
35	36	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	34½	36	34½	36	+2½
..	50	3	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stk. ctfs	50	50	50	50	...
32½	33	200	St. Louis Southwest'n	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
72½	73	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	− ⅜
24	24¼	600	Seaboard Air Line	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	2,100	Seaboard Air Line pf	53⅞	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜	+ ⅛
195¾	196	1,250	Sears, Roebuck & Co	195	196¼	195	196	+1
123½	124½	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	+1
55	57	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	56	56	56	56	+ ½
100	103	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf	100	100	100	100	...
110⅜	112	5,900	Southern Pacific	110⅜	112	110⅜	112	+1⅝
29¼	29⅜	4,100	Southern R'way ext	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
77⅞	78½	1,500	South. R'way pf., ext	77½	78	77½	78	+ ⅛
29	29⅛	400	Standard Milling	30	30	29½	29⅜	+ ⅛
64	64⅜	25	Standard Milling pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
37½	38	1,610	Studebaker Co	37	38⅛	37	37⅝	+1⅛
95	96	100	Studebaker Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
42½	43	500	Tennessee Copper	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42⅝	− ⅛
127	127¼	600	Texas Co	126½	127¼	126½	127	+ ½
21¼	22	1,100	Texas & Pacific	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
37⅝	37½	640	Third Avenue, new	37½	37¾	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
32	32	200	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	32	32	32	32	...
111	111½	100	Underw'd Typewriter	111	111	111	111	...
12⅞	13	100	Union Bag & Paper	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	...
58	59	100	Union B. & Paper pf	58	58	58	58	...
171⅝	171⅞	41,350	Union Pacific	169⅞	171⅝	169⅞	171⅝	+2½
90¼	90⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
30¼	31	325	United Rys. Inv	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	...
59½	60	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	59⅜	60	59⅜	60	+1
57½	59	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
41⅜	45	200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	44	44⅜	44	44⅜	− ¼
83½	84	1,900	U. S. Realty & Imp	83¼	84¼	83¼	84¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	5,100	U. S. Rubber	52½	53	52	53	+ ⅝
..	160	10	U. S. Rubber rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+3-16
107⅜	108	1,500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	106⅞	108	106⅞	108	+1⅝
72½	72¼	101,100	U. S. Steel	71½	72¼	71	72¼	+1⅝
113⅞	113⅞	3,800	U. S. Steel pf	112½	114	112¼	113⅝	+1⅝
62⅜	62⅞	2,900	Utah Copper	62¼	62⅞	62¼	62⅞	+⅝
49⅝	50	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	49¾	49½	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	5⅛	1,000	Wabash	5	5¼	5	5	− ⅛
14⅞	15⅝	500	Wabash pf	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
58	58½	600	Western Maryland	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
81⅜	82	700	Western Union Tel	81¾	82	81¾	82	+ ⅛
80½	80⅝	2,100	Westinghouse E. & M	80⅛	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝	+ ⅛
56	57	700	Wisconsin Central	55	56	55	56½	+2½
93¼	94¾	400	Woolworth, F. W	94¼	94¾	94	94	...
113½	114½	400	Woolworth pf	114	114	113¼	113¼	−1

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Aug. 1, 1911..... $2,177,500
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 457,903,500
Same period last year..... 530,784,000

U S 2s, coupon 1,000	102¼	conv 4s, 1955 13,000	108⅛	7,000	95⅞	2,000	99⅜
Jap 4½s, sterling loan 2,000	91⅝	5,000	108⅜	C, B & Q joint 4s 5,000	96⅛	Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s 2,000	83½
2d series 1,000	91	10,000	108¼	12,000	96	Dis Sec Corp 5s 5,000	73⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s 2,000	103⅜	conv 4s, 1960 79,000	104⅝	2,000	96⅛	Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s 10,000	88
30,000	103⅞	46,000	104⅜	7,000	96	Erie 1st gen 4s 5,000	78
N Y Canal 4s, 1961 6,000	101¾	35,000	104⅞	23,000	96⅛	Erie Pa col tr 4s 12,000	90½
Virginia 6s, defd Brown Bros & Co certfs 1,000	57	5,000	104⅝	Chic & East Ill gen 5s 4,000	107	Erie conv 4s, series A 2,000	86¼
4,000	56½	2,000	104⅜	C, M & St P gen 4s, ser A 1,000	97½	Erie conv 4s, Series B 1,000	78⅛
N Y City 3½s, 1954, registered 2,000	85½	22,000	104⅞	conv 4½s, sub rects, full paid 106,000	104⅝	19,000	79
N Y City 4s, 1957 5,000	99	62,000	104⅞	2,000	105	Gen Motors 6s 1,000	100⅛
N Y City 4s, 1959 3,000	99	conv 5s 1,000	108⅛	23,000	104⅞	Ga Midland 3s 2,000	64
N Y City 4½s, 1957 1,000	101¼	35,000	108⅜	30,000	105	Great Northern ref 4½s 10,000	100⅝
5,000	101⅜	20,000	108¼	5,000	105⅛	Green Bay & W deb ctfs B 3,000	13⅛
1,000	101¼	15,000	108⅜	10,000	105	Ill Cent 4½s, 1951 registered 5,000	89
N Y City 4½s, 1962, tem rects 21,000	100⅜	Calif-Arizona 1st & ref 4½s 5,000	99⅝	1,000	105⅛	Ill Cent ref 4s 2,000	95⅜
N Y City 4½s, 1957 2,000	106¼	Atl Coast L 4s 3,000	94⅝	C, M & P Sd 4s 5,000	95	Ill Steel 4½s, J P Morgan & Co trust rects 5,000	90⅜
2,000	106⅛	3,000	94½	Chic & Northwn gen 4s 2,000	97⅛	Indiana Steel 5s, J P Morgan & Co trust rects 3,000	100⅜
15,000	106¼	Atl Coast Line, L & N col 4s 10,000	83⅞	5,000	97⅜	Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rects, 1st paid 7,000	107
Alb & Susq 3½s 3,000	91	11,000	93⅝	C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000	94½	Inter-Met 4½s 23,000	82⅜
2,000	90½	Beth Steel 5s 6,000	97	2,000	94¾	25,000	82⅞
Allis-Chalmers 5s Tr Co ctfs of dep 1,000	95½	Bklyn R T ref conv 4s 20,000	92⅝	C, R I & P Ry ref 4s 1,000 c	88¾	Int Paper cnv 5s 1,000	90
3,000	60	62,000	93	5,000	88¼	Kan City So 5s 3,000	95⅛
2,000	95⅝	10,000	92⅞	20,000	88⅛	Kan City So 3s 8,000	73½
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 1,000	95½	26,000	93	C, R I & P Ry deb 5s 23,000	91⅞	Kings Co Elv 4s stamped gtd 2,000	86
1,000	101⅝	Cent Leather 5s 1,000	95½	C, R I & P R R 4s 20,000	85⅝	Lack Steel 5s, 1950 10,000	80⅞
Am Sm Secur 6s 2,000	104⅝	2,000	95⅝	20,000	85⅞	L S & M So 4s, 1931	
Am T & T col 4s 1,000	95	1,000	95½	C, St P, M & O deb 5s 1,000 s 20f	68½		
5,000	90⅝	Cent of N J gen 5s 3,000	120⅛	20,000	102		
Am Tob 4s 2,000	96⅝	Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000	95	Chino Copper 6s 2,000	140		
Am Wr Paper 5s 5,000	91¾	6,000	96¼	C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000	92		
14,000	91¾	1,000	95¼	Col Industri 6s 5,000	81½		
Armour & Co 4½s 2,000	91⅝	1,000	95½	Col & So ref & ext 4½s 1,000	90		
A, T & S Fe gen 4s 15,000	97¼	C & O con 5s 1,000	110	Conn Ry & Ltg 1st & ref 4½s, stamped 4,000	101⅝		
10,000	97⅛	10,000 s 20f	99⅜	Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s 28,000	96⅛		
1,000	97⅝	conv 4½s 27,000	93⅛				
4,000	97¼	5,000	93⅜				
		Chic & Alt 3½s 1,000	65				
		C, B & Q gen 4s 4,000	95⅜				

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Theodore Prince has retired from active law practice to become a member of the firm of L. M. Prince & Co., 20 Broad Street, members of the Stock Exchange. He will be an active member of the firm.

William Salomon & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are making advance offerings of the $12,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Emerson-Brantingham Company. Under the new capitalization this company has no funded debt, but has an authorized issue of $20,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock and $30,000,000 common stock, of which $12,000,000 preferred and $10,000,000 common are to be presently issued.

White, Weld & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. are offering $10,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., at 100 and accrued dividend. It is understood that a large part of the issue has already been sold. The company is the largest manufacturer of steel plows in the world.

Cables from London yesterday announced that the Underground Electric Railway had increased its rate on income bonds from 2 to 4 per cent. per year. The coupons will be paid on Sept. 1.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100¼	101	Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅛	101
2s, c, 1930	100½	101¼	Pan 2s, r 1938	100½	101
3s, r, 1918	102	102⅜	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅜	101⅞
3s, c, 1918	102	102⅜	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅜	101⅞
4s, r, 1925	113¾	114½			
4s, c, 1925	113¾	114½			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp	200	206	M Coal R	700	1,000
Alb & Susq	265½	..	Man Beach	2	7
Allis-Chalm	⅛	⅜	Man Elev	134	135
Do 1st pf	1½	1⅝	Mav D S	17¼	79
Allis-Ch pf	2½	10	M D S pf	103½	108
Do 1st pf	4½	5	Merc Mar	4½	4¾
Am B S pf	95¾	97½	Mich Cent	190	..
Am B S & F	95⅝	96½	M & St L pf	47	48
Am B S & F pf	137½	142⅝	M St P & S S M 1	86	89⅝
A C & F pf	117⅝	118½	Mor & Es

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

TWIN CITY LINES—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
3d week July..	$158,085	$132,222	$5,862
July 1-July 21...	477,112	489,184	*12,071

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for June—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Mileage	10,732	10,400	9,961
Gross	8,688,710	8,341,420	8,459,030
Net after tax.	2,835,622	2,632,808	2,807,792
12 mos. gross.	107,752,360	107,563,146	104,993,195
Net after tax.	32,272,703	33,322,257	31,224,956

ATLANTIC COAST LINE—

Gross	2,527,819	2,332,124	2,194,978
Net after taxes.	406,888	482,580	566,829
12 mos. gross.	33,463,558	61,622,450	29,810,268
Net after taxes.	9,522,580	9,804,662	9,987,151

CHICAGO & ALTON for June—

Mileage	1,026	1,025	998
Gross	1,144,804	1,287,023	1,098,816
Net after taxes.	282,981	340,550	397,679
Other inc., deb.	27,077	35,634	*6,026
Total income ..	255,904	304,915	403,705
12 mos. gross.	14,535,722	14,592,519	13,358,475
Net after taxes.	3,188,865	3,723,279	4,270,334
Other in., deb.	669,728	715,398	466,835
Total income....	2,519,142	3,009,882	3,803,999

*Credit.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for June—

Av. mileage....	337	337	337
Gross	819,897	762,841	798,921
Net after taxes..	232,181	222,467	309,988
12 mos. gross...	9,756,286	9,205,465	9,079,472
Net after taxes.	2,995,263	2,818,288	3,296,030

CUBA RAILROAD for June—

Gross	318,818	282,954	226,198
Net	131,669	121,741	110,584
Sur. aft. chgs...	64,044	64,161	73,917
12 mos. gross...	3,819,252	3,059,950	2,550,336
12 mos. net.....	1,818,880	1,374,071	1,107,299
Sur. aft. chgs...	1,059,861	797,316	672,089

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for June—

Av. mileage	395	395	395
Gross	181,266	185,895	168,481
Net after tax....	28,142	34,918	20,311
12 mos. gross...	2,447,528	2,390,398	2,322,158
Net after taxes.	423,109	457,845	425,166

MAINE CENTRAL for June—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	913,329	901,470	11,859
Net after taxes.	218,448	242,400	*23,952

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES for June—

New York Central & Hudson River:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Cross	9,143,951	8,845,348	8,394,091
Net after taxes.	2,277,040	2,054,843	1,850,877
6 mos. gross.....	50,562,394	48,808,663	46,970,790
Net after taxes.	8,285,317	8,897,848	8,808,689

Michigan Central:

Gross	2,617,277	2,394,785	2,392,924
Net after taxes.	682,299	699,313	877,772
6 mos. gross.....	15,237,392	14,059,414	13,987,404
Net after taxes.	3,511,608	3,462,796	3,257,452

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern:

Gross	4,433,598	3,951,967	4,193,794
Net after taxes.	1,339,743	1,007,792	1,046,514
6 mos. gross.....	25,045,919	22,745,043	23,718,128
Net after taxes..	6,906,207	4,819,798	6,281,297

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis:

Gross	2,934,230	2,449,290	2,398,593
Net after taxes.	485,339	557,867	383,705
6 mos. gross.....	14,694,815	14,425,885	14,181,208
Net after taxes.	2,317,743	2,402,650	2,712,527

New York, Chicago & St. Louis:

Gross	1,033,456	954,592	818,941
Net after taxes.	298,363	286,566	134,544
6 mos. gross....	5,727,271	5,391,805	5,449,524
Net after taxes.	1,237,211	1,122,014	1,541,609

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie:

Gross	1,606,389	1,322,451	1,606,636
Net after taxes.	840,498	634,659	907,560
6 mos. gross...	8,070,436	6,957,297	8,288,619
Net after taxes.	3,471,776	3,125,388	4,301,381

Chicago, Indiana & Southern:

Gross	315,190	292,522	239,815
Net after taxes.	47,723	23,268	19,868
6 mos. gross....	2,025,790	1,872,846	1,925,758
Net after taxes.	245,932	195,310	456,184

Lake Erie & Western:

Gross	447,045	406,621	442,051
Net after taxes.	76,521	30,770	71,000
6 mos. gross....	2,653,560	2,524,167	2,570,881
Net after taxes.	361,065	251,714	440,078

Peoria & Eastern:

Gross	266,738	242,211	279,091
Net after taxes.	65,431	26,138	50,137
6 mos. gross....	1,506,447	1,564,278	1,591,759
Net after taxes.	236,969	170,859	369,040

Cincinnati Northern:

Gross	100,176	98,893	105,552
Net after taxes.	2,065	4,168	18,433
6 mos. gross....	616,754	540,683	589,966
Net after taxes.	*23,289	9,034	84,634

Toledo & Ohio Central:

Gross	503,536	425,685	505,632
Net after taxes.	162,424	80,387	176,304
6 mos. gross....	2,419,055	2,108,273	2,165,685
Net after taxes.	393,378	234,034	567,633

Total, All Lines:

Gross	23,001,608	21,384,366	21,358,019
Net after tax.	6,257,446	5,385,720	5,141,088
6 mos. gross.	128,559,833	120,978,355	121,429,809
Net after tax.	26,959,918	23,635,437	28,802,450

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for June—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie:			
Gross	20,789,302	18,988,539	19,445,955
Net after taxes..	5,185,978	4,261,049	4,380,252
6 mos. gross...	114,663,347	106,912,153	106,873,231
Net after taxes..	21,667,735	20,156,567	23,459,100
Lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie:			
Gross	10,842,680	9,082,018	10,157,739
Net after taxes..	3,181,341	2,541,572	2,511,084
6 mos. gross.....	55,638,307	49,963,445	54,831,455
Net after taxes..	11,271,046	11,170,890	12,083,507
Total all lines:			
Gross	31,631,983	28,070,557	29,603,694
Net after taxes..	8,367,320	6,802,622	6,891,336
6 mos. gross..	170,321,714	156,865,598	164,704,687
Net after taxes..	32,938,778	32,004,466	35,542,607

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for June—

Mileage	4,021	3,976	3,970
Freight revenue.	10,121,742	9,183,298	9,775,219
Passenger rev...	3,066,400	2,777,093	2,752,111
Total oper. rev...	14,182,187	12,921,988	13,424,585
Mt. of way and structure	1,645,468	1,481,636	1,855,158
Mt. of equipm't..	2,700,715	2,769,315	2,693,822
Transp. exp.....	4,857,660	4,634,482	4,906,518
Total oper. exp..	9,802,137	9,387,514	9,702,685
Taxes	563,082	474,453	417,679
Oper. income....	3,711,247	2,927,246	3,169,239
Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Freight revenue.	60,365,553	54,774,165	58,484,070
Passenger rev...	16,137,839	15,415,757	15,023,673
Total oper. rev..	82,030,115	75,325,681	78,548,870
Mt. of way and structure	9,461,301	9,195,159	10,132,726
Mt. of equm't..	16,827,430	14,757,070	16,025,805
Transp. exp.....	30,959,906	28,628,752	27,946,117
Total oper. exp..	60,535,317	55,065,414	57,040,573
Taxes	3,385,444	2,846,721	2,506,075
Oper. income....	17,409,115	16,039,236	18,193,544

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for June—

Mileage	1,760	1,760	1,416
Freight revenue..	4,520,091	3,511,480	4,123,538
Passenger rev...	880,679	821,400	740,588
Total oper. rev...	5,912,294	4,713,775	5,220,293
Mt. of way and structure	774,972	513,937	650,972
Mt. of equipm't..	898,363	852,289	838,496
Transp. ex.	1,842,781	1,498,109	1,825,440
Total oper. exp...	3,705,306	3,036,856	3,267,197
Taxes	219,260	90,060	188,876
Oper. income....	1,991,415	1,472,903	1,762,076
Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Freight revenue..	20,582,740	17,754,248	20,015,377
Passenger rev...	4,329,281	4,217,096	3,657,200
Total oper. rev..	27,499,722	24,265,509	25,767,841
Mt. of way and structure	4,046,964	2,852,957	3,712,368
Mt. of equipm't..	5,074,084	4,400,053	4,682,322
Transp. exp.....	10,377,118	9,021,486	8,980,753
Total oper. exp..	20,206,106	17,364,406	18,296,107
Taxes	1,264,995	1,188,825	963,253
Oper. income....	5,672,729	5,740,317	6,482,746

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—

Mileage	1,467	1,468	1,460
Freight rev.....	2,476,990	2,054,123	2,211,066
Passenger rev...	721,628	696,303	699,146
Total oper. rev..	3,583,027	3,160,001	3,295,745
Mt. way & struc.	456,047	342,593	651,022
Mt. of equip.....	649,914	579,613	656,721
Transp. exp.....	1,219,431	1,079,252	1,240,582
Total oper. exp..	2,475,776	2,133,490	2,678,911
Taxes	128,551	128,898	149,096
Oper. income....	982,564	836,779	466,675
Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.....	14,360,702	12,214,344	12,527,500
Passenger rev...	3,712,194	3,732,464	3,748,391
Total oper. rev..	20,258,380	18,051,618	18,449,683
Mt. way & struc.	2,426,422	1,938,128	2,333,469
Mt. of equip.....	3,984,189	3,372,129	3,901,932
Transp. exp.....	7,735,718	6,917,063	7,248,549
Total oper. exp..	14,972,432	13,040,301	13,987,192
Taxes	752,076	799,495	834,670
Oper. income....	4,529,003	4,206,215	3,621,720

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—

Mileage	714	713	717
Gross earnings..	1,755,362	1,638,358	1,650,409
Net after taxes.	332,490	377,286	307,391
6 months gross.	9,502,597	9,119,338	9,062,568
Net after taxes.	1,443,919	1,659,544	1,621,760

NORTHERN CENTRAL—

Mileage	473	468	470
Gross earnings..	1,077,483	1,005,664	1,016,101
Net after taxes.	151,302	118,595	141,178
6 months gross.	6,010,602	6,207,802	6,138,271
Net after taxes.	942,697	638,623	840,405

VANDALIA—

Mileage	827	827	827
Gross earnings..	840,342	796,285	871,034
Net after taxes.	153,867	148,871	176,675
6 months gross.	4,819,709	4,769,995	4,875,926
Net after taxes.	683,071	786,933	826,740

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—

Mileage	395	395	396
Gross earnings..	1,102,315	1,023,990	905,601
Net after taxes.	386,858	311,067	380,909
6 months gross.	4,918,068	4,683,394	4,314,002
Net after taxes.	619,237	535,257	899,619

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for June—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Mileage	7,090	7,038	7,050
Gross	4,888,598	4,520,126	4,525,554
Net after taxes.	1,146,124	1,145,040	1,245,852
12 mos. gross..	63,590,329	60,345,063	57,294,508
Net after taxes.	17,506,519	17,163,277	16,698,020

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for June—

Mileage	451	451	451
Gross	293,967	317,765	306,306
Net after taxes.	95,014	58,704	89,706
Other income...	1,374	804	106,373
Total income...	96,388	59,298	256,079
12 mos. gross..	3,805,229	3,777,677	3,772,686
Net after taxes.	1,019,828	998,612	1,222,717
Other inc. (deb.)	74,068	*81,321	*383,067
Total income ..	945,760	1,079,933	1,755,784

*Credit.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for June—

Gross	692,417	681,502	650,605
Expenses	335,863	326,349	301,677
Net	356,554	355,154	348,927
Charges & tax.	143,079	140,079	140,112
Surplus	213,485	215,074	208,815
6 mos. gross...	3,926,120	3,781,952	3,582,248
Expenses	2,048,009	1,928,794	1,748,128
6 mos. net.....	1,877,515	1,853,158	1,834,119
Charges & tax.	856,475	840,475	841,141
6 mos. surplus.	1,022,040	1,012,683	992,978

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION CO. for the twelve months ended June 30—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Earn. on stock subsid. cos....	$3,567,241	$3,584,202	$3,222,230
Misc. earn.....	645,719	478,530	376,262
Gross earn.....	4,112,959	4,062,832	3,598,492
Expenses	119,276	117,958	110,151
Net earn.....	3,993,684	3,924,874	3,488,341
Previous surplus & reserve	7,315,670	6,341,111	5,513,588
Total surplus....	11,309,354	10,265,984	9,001,929
Cash div. pf....	854,172	854,172	854,172
Cash div. com...	1,157,285	1,047,972	857,364
Stock div. comm..	1,157,285	1,048,170	949,282
Total dividend..	3,168,742	2,950,314	2,660,818
P. & loss sur..	8,140,612	7,315,670	6,341,110

GLOBE EXPRESS CO. reports to Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

To. rects. fr. op.	60,969	51,406	9,563
Exp. prev., deb.	30,308	26,806	3,501
Total op. rev....	30,661	24,599	6,061
Total op. exp...	28,998	28,062	935
Net op. rev....	1,663	†3,462	5,126
Taxes	639	815	*165
Op. income.....	1,013	†4,277	5,291
July 1 to April 30:			
To. rects. fr. op.	642,133	584,759	57,374
Exp. priv., deb.	318,824	287,792	31,032
Total op. rev....	323,309	296,967	26,341
Total op. exp...	307,957	264,536	43,421
Net op. rev.....	15,352	32,431	*17,079
Taxes	7,550	7,920	*370
Op. income.....	7,802	24,511	*16,709
Mge steam rds.	2,903	2,842	60

*Decrease. †Deficit.

INLAND STEEL CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Net earnings ...	1,230,702	†1,798,438	1,631
Other income ...	1,394	1,982	2,174
Total income....	1,232,096	1,800,420	1,634,137
Dep. and renew.	150,000	201,795	150,000
Prov.for ex.of m.	45,055	.....	.....
Net profits	1,037,041	1,598,624	1,484,137
Interest	150,750	159,750	168,750
Balance	886,291	1,438,874	1,315,387
Dividends	682,131	594,345	404,577
Surplus	204,160	844,529	910,810
Previous surplus	3,372,947	2,416,418	1,505,607
Prem. on stock..	204,386	112,000	.....
Prof. & loss sur.	3,781,493	3,372,947	2,416,418

†After deducting charges for maintenance and repairs of plants, amounting to $714,453.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

POUGHKEEPSIE
and Return $1.00
Sundays
New steamer RENSSELAER leaves Pier 32, North River, 8:45, West 132d St., 9:15 A. M.
Excellent Dining Room Service—Music.
Hudson Navigation Co. 'Phone 9400 Spring

5th Season of the Delightful Excursions to
BRIDGEPORT
POPULAR STEEL STEAMER "MONTAUK" ROUND TRIP 75c. EVERY SUNDAY
Lv. Pier ft. 131st St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.
Lv. Pier ft. W. 23d St., N. R., 9:45 A. M.
Lv. Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.) 10:15 A. M.
Lv. Recreation Pier, ft. E. 24th St., 10:45 A. M.
2 hours at Bridgeport. Due New York 9:30 P. M.
Music, Cafe, Dining Service and Staterooms.

CONEY ISLAND DREAMLAND PIER
ROCKAWAY BEACH TO-DAY
Strs. ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER.
Lv. W 129th St. *9:00, 9:30, 1:30.
Lv. W. 23d St. *9:30, 10:00, 2:00, 3:00, *7:30.
Lv. Battery *10:00, 10:30, 2:30, 3:30, *8:00.
Lv. Coney Island 1:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:00.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 12:30, 5:00, 6:00.
*Boat does not go to Rockaway Beach.
Exc'n tickets 129th St. to Coney Isl. & Rockaway, 50c. To Coney Island from W. 23d St. and Battery, 40c.
FREE ADM. TO LUNA PARK
Weekdays with Each Round Trip Ticket.

SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS
NIAGARA FALLS, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, MONTREAL
7 Days—Expenses Included—Leaving New York Aug. 13 and 27, including Lake Champlain and Lake George. Optional Side Trip to Quebec. Send for detailed itinerary. GEO. E. MARSTERS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. City.

EXCURSIONS
LAKE HOPATCONG, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY and HOLIDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Atlantic City, $2.50
NEXT SUNDAY, ALSO WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

9 Days Tour---$50
TO THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
Rate includes 5½ days' board at Kearsarge Hotel, North Conway, N. H. Two automobile rides. Steamship, railroad and Pullman fares. Daily except Saturday and Monday.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 Fifth Av., N. Y.

THE ORIGINAL AND BEST
BRIDGEPORT
EXCURSION ON POPULAR STEAMER
ROUND TRIP FARE **$1.00** **BROCKTON** EVERY SUNDAY
Lv. ft. W. 131st St., 9 A. M.; Rec. Pier 30, E. R. (ft. Market St.) 10; Pier ft. E. 24th St., 10:30. Full two hours ashore. Returning N. Y. 9:30 P. M. Cabaret, Music, Dining Service, Cafe. 'Phone Orchard 6941.

"All Expense" Tour
One Low Rate Covers All.
Includes Hotels, Staterooms, etc.
No. 2.—Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George. 7 days, $36.50 and up.
Inc. Niagara Falls, 9 days, $52.00.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, New York.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
ROUND 50c TRIP
FAMOUS FAMILY RESORT on Long Island Sound. Weekdays lve. Battery 10, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4, 6 P. M. Sun., 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7 P. M. E. 24th St. ½ hour later. McAllister St'b't Co.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY **$1.50**
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For particulars see Saturday's morning and evening papers.

SEEING NEW YORK YACHT MANHATTAN 40 Mile sail all around New York and Hudson River Palisades and all points of interest fully explained by lecturer. Leaves Daily and Sunday West 23d St., 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. East 23d St. 11:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Phone Gram. 6326.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION Around Manhattan Island, Daily. Battery Pier, So. Ferry, 10:30-2:30.
HALCYON SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lightship & Forts, 1:15, ret. 5. Phone Broad 5373.

"THE ORIGINAL"
Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer aboard. Daily, 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M. Foot West 43d St. Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5441 Gram.

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SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

STEAMBOATS.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Kingston, from ft. Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, 4 p. m.; West 129th St. at 4.30 p. m. Saturdays 1 p. m. West 129th St., 1.30 p. m.
For Newburgh and lower landings, week days, except Saturday, Franklin St., 5 p. m. Saturdays 2 p. m.; West 129th St., 4.30 p. m.

STEAMBOATS. STEAMBOATS.

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line
Daily except Sundays, Lv. Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Week days, Lv. Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11:00, A. M. and 3:00 P. M., Sats., 2:00 P. M. Lv. foot of East 22d St., 8:30 P. M.; Sats, 2:30 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route New London, Watch Hill, Block Island and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:00 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
VIA BOAT AND TROLLEY $2.25
PROVIDENCE DIRECT, $1.50—WORCESTER, $2.40—FALL RIVER, $1.75
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, Sundays Included, from Pier 19, East River, 5:30 P. M. Improved Service.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED SUMMER FOLDER. TELEPHONE 2700-BEEKMAN.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Office, Broadway & 23d St.; N. Y. General Offices, Piers 19 & 20, East River, N. Y.
The Hartford and New York Transportation Company.

$2.00 ONE WAY TO ALBANY AND TROY $3.50 ROUND TRIP
"The Best Way North"
PEOPLE'S AND CITIZENS' LINES.
DAILY SERVICE.
Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. People's Line calling at West 129th St. at 6:45 P. M.; Citizens' Line calling at Yonkers at 7 P. M., Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M. Steamer C. W. MORSE leaves New York on odd dates, ADIRONDACK on even dates, Sunday Day Boat leaves at 8:45 A. M.; West 132d St. 9:15 A. M.
Passage and stateroom tickets delivered by special messenger. 10-Ride Family Books, $15, ($1.50 per trip.)
Special excursion to Poughkeepsie and return, Sundays, $1.00.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

Appeals to Every American
The interest and beauty of the Hudson appeal to every American. You can see this world famous river in all its summer glory from the decks of the finest and best operated river line in the world.
Our big, fast steamers "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton" and "Albany" are luxuriously appointed and ably run. You will enjoy the trip. Be sure to take it this summer.
ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M., landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M., for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED" TAKE
COLONIAL LINE
To BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and New England Summer Resorts.

BOSTON - - - - -		$2.65
PROVIDENCE	Direct,	$1.75
WORCESTER	Boat and Rail,	$2.65
FALL RIVER	"	$2.00

First-class service, palatial steamers, excellent cuisine, clean, comfortable staterooms (all outside rooms).
Leave Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492.
Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St.

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.
Steamer Mary Powell
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "Albany," $1, or by rail, $1.10. 40

BOSTON
All-the-Way-by-Water
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
The Great White Steel Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS & BUNKER HILL
Leave Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., Week Days & Sundays 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Fare $4.

PORTLAND, Me.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE, Steel Steamships North Land & North Star, Leave Pier 15, N. R., foot Vesey St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats. at 5 P. M.; also Mondays 10:30 A. M. A delightful 22 hour trip. Round Trip Fare $10.00.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

To Albany & Troy (From Albany to Albany Dock)
$1 UDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
Commodious Steamer "Iroquois & Mohawk"
Spacious staterooms, every convenience; electric light; excellent service. Wisteria Dining Room; open all night. Music. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked. Strs. Lv. (West Houston St.) 5:30 P. M., West 129th St. at 6:00 P. M. Daily. 'Phone Spring 9220.
Manhattan Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE, and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points In the Catskill Mountains
Magnificent Steel Steamers "Clermont" (new) and "Onteora" leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday. Saturday Special leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers 1:45, for Malden, Catskill, all Catskill Mt. points, Hudson and Athens. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"
Rockaway Beach
Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
For full Schedule see inside of front cover of New York City Telephone Directory.

To ALBANY 50¢
THE ECONOMICAL WAY.
STEAMERS FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 40, N. R., Foot of W. 10th St., at 5:30 P. M.
W. 129th St. at 6 P. M. daily.
CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 46, N. R. Phone Spring 507.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. See time table for additional service—Steamer "Montauk."

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

STEAMSHIPS.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza Aug. 21, Oct. 5. Taormina Sept. 7.
Rates $85, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1.45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. Albany, $1.00, or by rail $1.10. Orchestra. Cadets in camp. See new public buildings, etc.

To ALBANY 50¢
THE ECONOMICAL WAY.
STEAMERS FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 40, N. R., Foot of W. 10th St., at 5:30 P. M.
W. 129th St. at 6 P. M. daily.
CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 46, N. R. Phone Spring 507.

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OCEAN ROUTE
NEW PASSENGER STEAMER
"ATLANTIC CITY"
All outside staterooms. Excellent dining service. Cold storage room for perishables.
Adults, $1.75 Each Way. Children 5 to 12 $1.00
For tickets, staterooms, and freight rates apply to Pier 8, East River. Tel. 4057 Broad. Uptown office, 171 Fifth Av., (Flatiron Building.) Tel. 6137 Gramercy.

$50.00 TO EUROPE and up New York to Rotterdam
ONE CABIN ONLY, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
S. S. VOLTURNO.....AUGUST 29
S. S. CAMPANELLO.....AUGUST 13
URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.
E.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hebrew Society's Block Front on Upper Broadway Transferred for $337,500—Another Greenwich Deal—53d Street Sale for Apartment—Activity in Brooklyn—Suburban Market.

By the passing of title yesterday to the large Washington Heights plot formerly owned by the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, an entire block front on Broadway, in the heart of the upper west side apartment house section, will soon be improved with high-class houses. The property takes in the block on the west side of Broadway, between 150th and 151st Streets, 190.10 feet on Broadway and 225 feet on each street.

The consideration as recorded in the transfer was $337,500, and the new owners, a syndicate known as the Broadway 150th-151st Street Company, has given back a mortgage of $225,000. The sale of the property was announced a short time ago. A four-story building occupies the greater part of the Broadway frontage, and other buildings, including dormitories, are in the rear. It is the only Broadway block in the locality available for improvement with tall apartment structures.

Church Buys in Old Greenwich.

Greenwich village was again the active and interesting centre in the realty market yesterday, furnishing a deal including four old houses on Thirteenth Street in the upper part of that district. The property sold covers the plots 331, 333, and 335 West Thirteenth Street, and the same buyers recently acquired the house at No. 337. They were all sold by P. J. Curry to a client whose name has not been divulged, but it is understood to be St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, which is directly in the rear of the plot, with a frontage of 75 feet on Fourteenth Street.

The Thirteenth Street parcel rounds out an even plot extending through the block, the Thirteenth Street frontage being 75.2 feet, with a depth of 80 feet, and it will probably be used for the building of a parochial school in connection with the church work.

The seller of the first three houses was the Wilcoxson estate, and they have been in possession of the family for over sixty years. They were originally bought from the first John Jacob Astor by Don Alonzo Cushman, who acquired large holding in the lower Chelsea section. The Astor estate still owns a number of parcels in Greenwich village. The residence at No. 337 was bought from C. A. Wingert, who acquired it a few weeks ago. The property is between Eighth Avenue and Hudson Street, and adjoins the six-story Newton Building on the northeast corner of Hudson and Thirteenth Streets.

Yorkville House Sold.

Bernard A. Ottenberg has purchased through D. & W. Mullins from the estate of Ellen Murphy, 127 East Eighty-fourth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, a four-story private house on a lot 21 by 102 feet.

Business Building for Forty-sixth Street.

Minturn Post Collins took title yesterday to 30 West Forty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5. The property has been leased for a three-year term to Thomas F. Baldwin, who will alter the structure for business.

Buys Fifty-third Street Apartment Site.

The 118 East Fifty-fourth Street Company has purchased from S. A. Reed 123 to 129 East Fifty-third Street. This plot, 72 by 100.5, in connection with 121 East Fifty-third Street, will be improved with a nine story and basement fireproof building, containing four apartments on each floor. Moore & Wyckoff were the brokers.

$350,000 Apartment for Seventy-second Street.

Three more private dwellings on West Seventy-second Street are to be torn down to make way for a tall apartment house. This street, between Columbus Avenue and Broadway, has undergone a rapid change during the past couple of years.

Originally it was built up with high-class private dwellings, among which were some of the finest of this type of houses on the upper west side. As traffic increased business began to creep in. The basements of several houses near Columbus Avenue were turned into stores and small shops.

Brown Brothers, Incorporated, who recently purchased the dwellings at 105, 107, and 109 West Seventy-second Street have commissioned Blum & Blum to prepare plans for the erection of a twelve-story apartment house on the site. The estimated cost of the building is $350,000.

Bronx Borough.

Thomos Hoff has sold to an investor 984 Morris Avenue, a five-story new law apartment, on a plot 37.6 by 100. Kurz & Uren negotiated the transaction.

Mary C. Oss has sold to an investor the one-family frame dwelling, 892 Prospect Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100. The buyer will alter the building for business and add stores.

The Ver Planck estate has sold through S. B. Goodale & Perry the four-story apartment houses situated on the southeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and 187th Street, on a plot 156 by 100. The property was held at $150,000.

Brooklyn.

The three-story brick building, 31 and 33 Grant Square, adjoining the Union League Club, has been sold by the Eagle Savings and Loan Association to Isaac C. Kinham. The buyer will enlarge the building and use it as a salesroom and garage. A. J. Waldron, who negotiated the transaction, has also sold 251 Putnam Avenue, a two-story and basement frame house; for George O. Wenig to Evan W. Jones, and 348 Hancock Street, a two-story and basement brick house, to Willis Buchanan.

The Newbegin Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Julia Greaves 257 Midwood Avenue to Thomas Smith for occupancy; also 139 Midwood Street, a two-story and basement brick and stone private dwelling, for S. J. Krooks to Mrs. Carrie Austin, and 432 Eighteenth Street, a two-story and basement brick and frame private dwelling, for John Roan to H. W. Sumner, who gave in part payment ten lots at Eagle Rock, N. J.

The Brock-Greenberg Lumber Company has purchased from Isaac Levingson a plot 75 by 100 on the west side of Junius Street, 215 feet south of Liberty Street, for $6,250.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Oceanside to F. Boyle a plot 40 by 100 on Ebert Avenue; to R. Martens a plot 20 by 71 on Merrick Avenue, and to A. Kapstein a plot 40 by 100 on Dambly Avenue and Windsor Parkway. The same company sold at Floral Park to J. M. Sullivan a plot 80 by 100 on Geranium Avenue; to A. C. Kelly a plot 40 by 100 on Violet Avenue, and to C. Kelly a plot 40 by 100 on Geranium Avenue.

The David P. Leahy Realty Company has sold at South Ozone Park to William Carroll, 402 Brinkmeyer Avenue, a six-room house, and to Mrs. Margaret Heipsich, 515 Boss Avenue, a seven-room house.

Receiver for Realty Company.

William Blau has been appointed receiver for the Manhattan Properties Company, at 347 Fifth Avenue, by Judge Hand of the Supreme Court. The company, which dealt in suburban real estate, possessed tracts of 105 acres of land at Patchogue, 223 lots at Westbury, 55 at Belaire, 250 at Hempstead, L. I.; 65 acres at Matawan, 63 lots at Demarest, N. J., and a lot and private dwelling at 1,236 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx.

These properties are all mortgaged. The creditors assert that the officers of the corporation have "utterly abandoned the business, and that there is no person in authority to continue the business, and take charge of the moneys due on land contracts." The other assets, which consist of office furniture and fixtures, are valued at $1,500.

Opening New Brooklyn Streets.

The Condemnation Commissioners in the proceedings of opening and extending Johnson Street, Brooklyn, from East Seventh Street to Coney Island Avenue; East Seventh Street, from Church Avenue to Avenue C, and from Ditmas Avenue (Avenue E) to Eighteenth Avenue; East Eighth Street, from Caton Avenue to Johnson Street, and from Church Avenue to Avenue C, have given notice that the bill of costs and all charges and expenses incurred will be presented for taxation at a Special Term in the County Court House Brooklyn, on Aug. 13 at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Real Estate Notes.

A building loan of $210,000 has been made by Peierls, Buhler & Co. to the 252 Fourth Avenue Company on the new loft to be erected on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, on a plot 92 by 100.

The Guarantor Realty Corporation has been appointed agent for the twelve-story Haviland Building, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, running through to Thirty-seventh Street. The greater part is occupied by Haviland & Co.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Madison Av, 1,839, n e corner of 120th St, 17.9x 83, three-story stone tenement and store and one-story brick store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, for a three-story garage, 50x96; A. Bruder, 368 West 113th St, owner; H. J. Horwitz, 258 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

West End Av, s w corner of 66th St, for a two-story office building, 50.8x49.8; Consolidated Gas Co., 124 East 15th St, owner; W. C. Morris, 124 East 15th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

5th Av, s e corner of 140th St, for a one-story office and storage building, 19x16; New York City, owner; I. du Varona, 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $6,000.

Zerega Av, w s, 307.59 ft s of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Ike Melnik, 1,861 Carter Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $11,000.

Third Av, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, for a one-story brick nicolette, 36x100; Nora Construction Co., B. Lebowitz, 1,037 Teller Av, President, owner; Robert E. La Velle, 368 East 149th St, architect; cost, $1,500.

Westchester Av, w s, 50 ft n of Zerega Av, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 50x60; Charles Devermann, 2,059 Watson Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,066 Blackrock Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Story Av, n s, 100 ft e of Olmstead Av, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 19x28 each; Mink Construction Co., Adam Mink, 2,251 Gleason Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,066 Blackrock Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Reade St, s s, 67.6 ft w of Washington St, to two three-story commercial houses; G. F. Fish, 408 West 14th St, owner; C. H. Huntley & Co., 108 Park Row, architects; cost, $10,000.

2d Av, 557, to a four-story tenement and store; S. Leichtentritt, premises, owner; O. L. Spannhake, 233 East 78th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part:

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 109.11 ft n of 91st St, 26.6x100; Ethel B. Underwood to Central Baptist Church, 92d St and Amsterdam Av, July 31, (mtg $30,000;) same attorney.....Nom.

AVENUE A, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x 100; Antoine Bohaty to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, (mtg $17,000,) July 31; attorneys, Elfers & K., 277 Broadway.....$100

BLEECKER ST, 150 and 152, s s, 50x125; Bryant Realty Estate Co. to Catherine Anthon, 29 East 29th St, all liens, July 31; attorney, Warren A. Mayon, 55 Liberty St. .....Nom.

BLEECKER ST, 296, n w corner of Barrow St, 17.1x81; Philip Weinberg to Frederick Rabbe, 3,476 Broadway, Aug. 1; same attorney $100

BROADWAY, 2,321-2,381, northwest corner of 84th St, 102.5x140.7x102.2x133.5; Bendheim Construction Co. to West 84th St Realty Co., 32 William St, (mtg $335,000,) July 31; attorney, Lewis H. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 150th St, 199.10 ft to s s of 151st St x225; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York, a corporation, to Ellen Y. Scott, 17 Reade St, Jersey City, (mtg $225,000,) May 1; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$327,500

BROADWAY, n w corner of 150th St, 199.10 to s s of 151st St x 225; Ellen Y. Scott to Broadway, 150th and 151st Street Co, 128 Broadway, (mtg $225,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$100

HOUSTON ST, 118-120 West, n s, 40x100.1; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, William C. Stuart, deceased, for William C. Stuart and another, to Wendell & Evans Co., on premises, two-thirds part, all title, all liens, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,000

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret I. Stuart, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as guardian, to same, (mtg $15,833.34,) one-third part, all title; attorney same.....$1,666

HOUSTON ST, 427 East, s e corner of Columbia St, 50x75; Rebecca I. Goldsmith to Martha W. Weill, 8 Van Nest Place, July 30, (mtg $91,000;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway .....Nominal

LEXINGTON AV, 606 and 614, s w corner of 53d St, 100.5x103; Louis Ettlinger to Young Women's Christian Association, 118 East 28th St, July 26, (mtg $185,000;) attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$100

MULBERRY ST, 145 and 147, w s, runs s 50.4x w 98.11x e 50.10x n 40.2 to beginning, (foreclosure July 19;) Edward S. Brogan, referee, to Vincenzo De Luca, 185 Grove St, Montclair, N. J, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$54,600

FERRY ST, 45, n s, 27.6x100; Joseph Heidelberger to Melvin Realty Co, 171 Broadway, July 30, (mtg $25,000;) same attorney....Nom.

SHERIFF ST, 58, e s, 25x100, (foreclosure July 23;) Franklin Brooks, referee, to John E. Schermerhorn, 25 East 79th St; Alfred E. Schermerhorn, 24 West 11th St; Jameson Cotting, 23 East 79th St, and John E. Roosevelt, Sayville, L. I., executors of Katie T. Schermerhorn, July 23; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe, 44 Wall St.....$20,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 180th St, 157.2x300, to e s of Wadsworth Av x155.2 to 180th St x300; Charles J. Butterly to Saxonia Construction Co., 65 Hamilton Terrace, (mtg $130,000,) July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 186th St, 157.2x100x155.2x100; Saxonia Construction Co. to Bendheim Construction Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $80,000,) July 31; attorney same.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 177th St, 94.11x100; Melvin Realty Co to Bertha Heidelberger, 272 West 90th St, July 30, (mtg $155,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway $100

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft n of North St, 25x50.1, (foreclosure July 30;) Eugene N. Robinson, referee, to St. John's Park Realty Co., 50 Pine St, July 30; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$12,600

WEST END AV, 54, s e corner of 62d St, 25.5x100, (foreclosure, July 25;) Henry J. Goldsmith, referee, to Johanna Bach, Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 1; attorney, George H. Bruce, 320 Broadway.....$16,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 105th St, 100.11 x150 to w s of Broadway x109.4x192.3; Harry Schiff to West 93d Street Realty Co., 52 William St, July 29; attorneys, Philbin, B., M. & G., 52 William St.....$1

WEST ST, 354, n e corner of Clarkson St, (77,) 25x80; Peter McBreen to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, (mtg $50,000,) July 31; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway....$500

4TH AV, 414, w s, 20x78; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (trustee) to Irvel Realty Co., 37 Liberty St, July 31; same attorney....$68,000

4TH AV, 416, w s, 20x78; Orella D. Brown and others (executors) to same, July 31; same attorney.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Udetta D. Brown and another to same, June 29; same attorney...$100

SAME, July 5; same attorney.....Nom.

4TH AV, 418, w s, 20x78; Julia D. Brown and another (executors) to same, June 5; same attorney.....$100

4TH AV, 713-719, s e corner of 29th St, 60.9x 84.2; Amy G. Gallatin to Hyman Adelstein and another, 1,980 7th Av, May 6; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....Nom.

4TH AV, 329 and 331, e s, 25x85; Amy G. Gallatin to Realty Holding Co., 307 Broadway, May 6; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....Nom.

4TH ST, 81 East, n e s, 23x96.2; Harry A. Kroger to Henry Kroger, Spuyten Duyvil, B. and S., all liens, July 29; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway.....$1

9TH AV, 401 and 403, n s, 34.4x94, Mary Carey and another to Thomas A. Larkin, 319 West 14th St, July 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway $26,000

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas W. Larkin to McKeon Realty Co., 80 Maiden Lane, Aug. 1; same attorney $160

9TH AV, 405, w s, 17.2x64; Mary E. Darmody to McKeon Realty Co., 80 Maiden Lane, June 15, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, 111 East, n s, 21x94.7; Edward D. Dowling, referee, to George F. Roesch and another, 110 East 10th St, Aug. 1; attorney, George F. Roesch, 291 Broadway.....$19,300

46TH ST, 30 West, s s, 20x100.5; Eveline H. Brainerd to Peter A. Peterson, 63 Smith St, Perth Amboy, N J, Aug. 1, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, Timothy Davenport, 92 William St. .....Nom.

48TH ST, 315 and 317 West, n s, 38x100.5; David Israel to Louis Tanowitz, 794 8th Av, (mtg $24,500,) and all liens, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

53D ST, 123-129 East, n s, 62.8x—; S. Albert Reed to One Hundred and Eighteen East Fifty-fourth Street Co., 68 William St, July 19, (mtg 853,000;) attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$100

53D ST, 29 West, n s, 17x100.5; Kalmio Realty Co. to Margaret Flynn, 118 West 48th St, July 3, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....Nominal

54TH ST, s s, 365 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Edward L. Ballard to John E. Rockefeller, Jr., 13 West 54th St, C. A. G., all liens, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

82D ST, 232 East, s s, 25.5x102.2; Maria Ruff to Albert Kaufmann, 1,586 2d Av, July 31, (mtg $25,000;) same attorney $100

84TH ST, 275 West, n s, 16x80.2; Sarah Bermingham to Waterman Realty Co., 527 5th Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

95TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Anna E. Pinkerton, executrix of Robert Pinkerton, and another to Munden Construction Co., 149 Broadway, July 22; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row..$19,000

96TH ST, s s, 217 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 54x100.8; Julius Tishman and another to Munden Construction Co., 149 Broadway, ((mtg $29,500,) July 31; attorneys, same.....$100

111TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft w of 8th Av, 75x106.2; Harry Schiff to Bendheim Construction Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $84,000,) July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Bendheim Construction Co. to Saxonia Construction Co., 65 Hamilton Terrace, (mtg $84,000,) July 31; attorney, same $100

111TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.11; Paul Worms to Edward Fagan, 949 Amsterdam Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $85,000;) same attorney .....Nominal

117TH ST, 304 East, s s, 20x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co to Marie A. Arena, 329 East 107th St, July 31; same attorney.....$100

118TH ST, 231 and 233 East, n s, 29x100.10, except strip 0.2x29 adjoining on w; Theodore C Wood to Jeanette Jacobson, 315 East 72d St, quitclaim, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Jeanette Jacobson to Bell Improvement Co., a corporation, 20 Sts, a (mtg $27,000 and all liens,) July 30; attorney, same $100

120TH ST, 112 East, s s, 20.10x100.10; Amelia S. and Gottlieb H. Tobias to Allen E. Klopp, 441 West Ferry St, Buffalo, N Y, all title and confirmation deed, (mtg $8,000,) July 30; attorney, Fay A. White, Tonawanda, N Y $1

120TH ST, 58 East, s s, 27x100.11; Jacob Hirsch to Margaret E. Wells, 634 West 138th St, (mtg $20,000,) July 31; attorneys, Myers & S., 299 Broadway.....$100

127TH ST, 127 East, n s, 15x99.11; Florence W. Coles and others to Anita A. Stillwell to Foster Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 29; attorneys, Butts & V., 51 Chambers St..Nom.

SAME PROPERTY; Anita A. Stillwell to Mary C. Stewart, 28 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, June 28, (mtg $9,000;) same attorney. .....Nom.

134TH ST, 26 West, s s, 26x99.11; 113th St, 3 East, s s, 25x100.11; Harry Herzog to Lester Realty Co., 122 Nassau St., May 6; address, 1401 West 140th St.....$100

137TH ST, 117 West, n s, 25x99.11; Martha Goldstein to Thomas J. Keane, 28 East 130th St, (mtg $19,000,) July 30; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

139TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 125x 99.11, (foreclosure July 23;) Ernest L. Hammer, referee, to Pinta Realty Co., 195 Lewis St, (mtg $162,500,) July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$26,775

142D ST, n s, 475 ft e of Broadway, runs e 10.11 to w s of Hamilton Place x n e 217.1 to s of 143d St x w 189.9 to beginning, (s course omitted, should read x s 50 ft to beginning;) 7th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 55th St, runs e 100x s 50.5 to n s of 55th St, x e 25x n 117.2x w 25.1x n 10.3x w 100 to avenue x s 75 to beginning; Horace W. Forster to Frederick P. Forster, 288 West 84th St, 1-8 part, B & S & C A G, June 28; attorneys, Van Vorst, M & S., 25 Broad St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, (same error as above;) Edith A. Forster to same, ½ part, B & S, C A G, June 28; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, (without error as above,) agreement of adjustment, &c., each owns ½ part; Charles F. Rogers, 14 East 28th St, with Frederick P. Forster, 270 West 84th St, June 28; attorneys same.....$1

148TH ST, 510-524 West, s s, 166.8x99.11; Max Solomon to Dakota Realty Co., 2,228 Broadway, (mtg $157,000,) July 5; attorney, Charles H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$160

187TH ST, 510 and 512 West, s s, 41.9x99.11; Dakota Realty Co. to Carrie B. Miller, West 85th St, (mtg $40,000,) July 31; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.....$100

187TH ST, 582 West, s s, 25x100; Arthur Haberstroh to John Finkbeiner, 962 Grant Av, (mtg $12,000,) July 30; attorney, F. P. Hummel, 1,511 3d Av $100

187TH ST, 582 West, s s, 25x100; John Finkbeiner to Arthur Haberstroh, 528 West 187th St, quitclaim, July 31; attorney, F. P. Hummel, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 100 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; Thomas P. Hickie to Agnes M. Hickie, 3,901 East 233d St, July 31; attorney, Robert B. Ailing, 149 Broadway.....Nom.

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 181st St, 46.8x93; Lena Manassa to Tillie Wolfe, 2,656 8th Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $7,500).....$100

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 187th St, 75.4x 90; Verplanck estate to John Masser, 331 Eagle Av, July 31, (mtg $45,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 77.2 ft s of 187th St, 77x90; same to Elliphalet L. Davis, 249 West 22d St, July 31, (mtg $40,000;) same attorney $100

BOSTON ROAD, 988, e s, 39.0x108.9; Robert J. Moorehead and others to Adolph Bloch and another, 911 Park Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....Exchange

CARTER AV, w s, 82.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 16.8x76.1; Michael J. Egan, referee, to Northern Bank, 60 Broadway, July 31; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$2,000

CLINTON AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 170th St, 25x 100; Louise A. Ramsteck and others to Leboro Construction Co., 320 Broadway, July 26; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CONCORD AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 151st St, 50x 94; Benenson Realty Co. to Antonie Bohaty, 1,317 1st Av, July 31, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

HOE AV, 1,462, w s, 50x100; John C. Stasbebal to Otto Lippmann, 1,467 Minford Place, July 23, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, s e s, 155.7 ft n e of 167th St, 52.9x128.7; James T. Barry to Catherine Darling, 1,380 Washington Av, July 31, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, W. J. Barry, 2,804 3d Av $100

LOTS 573 and 574, map of Gleason property; Lizzie O'Keefe and another to Frank Keegan, 430 East 13th St, Aug. 1, (mtg $1,150;) attorneys, Clarke & C., 51 Chambers St.....$100

MAMARONECK AV, s e s, 25 ft s of Williams Av, 25x100; Annie Lalas to Alice O'Brien, 687 St. Ann's Av, July 16; attorney, Leo Friedman, 31 Nassau St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 90 ft s of Crotona Park East, 40x—; John J. Fox to Mary Coffy, 1,148 Washington Av., July 30, (mtg $9,000;) same attorney $100

TOPPING AV, 1,762 and 1,764, e s, 40x95; Richard D. Monaghan to Dakota Realty Co., 2,228 Broadway, July 31, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Charles H. Friedrick, 35 Nassau St.Nom.

157TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 4th St, 50x114, (Wakefield;) M. Katherine Wadick and another to Joseph J. Wadick, 816 East 231st St, July 31; attorney, Oscar E. J. Heinstadt, 766 East 230th St $100

157TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, (Wakefield;) Joseph J. Wadick to M. Katherine Wadick, 816 East 231st St, July 31; same attorney .....Nominal

157TH AV, s s, 230 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, (Wakefield;) Joseph J. Wadick to Mabel B. Murphy, 1,267 Webster Av, July 31; same attorney .....Nominal

161ST ST, 484 East, s s, 37.6x100; Margaret E. Weill to Deen Realty Co., 345 Willis Av, July 31, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, P. A. Hatting, 5 Beekman St $100

169TH ST, 419 and 421 East, 75x—; Abraham Shapiro to Joseph Morgan, 590 East 133th St, July 29, (mtg $11,500;) same attorney.....$100

168TH ST, s s, 105.2 ft n of Franklin Av, 35.6x 82.2; Francis Bourne to William F. Hopwood, 768 East 168th St, July 31; same attorney. $6,250

169TH ST, 353 East, n s, 19.11x90; Louise Withey to Hedwig A. Montoske, 414 East 170th St, July 31, (mtg $4,700;) attorney, W. F. Duckworth Co., 61 Park Row.....Nom.

179TH ST, 621 East, n w corner of Hughes Av, 41.11x86.8; John O'Leary to O'Leary Realty and Construction Co., 891 East 167th St, July 25, (mtg $29,000;) same attorney.$100

SAME PROPERTY; O'Leary Realty and Construction Co. to Cordt H. Dreyer and another, 1,847 Bathgate Av, July 25, (mtg $29,000;) same attorney $100

181ST ST, s s, 102.1 ft e of Crotona Av, 32.2x 140.2; William Greenberger to Catherine Schmitt, 100 7th St, July 31, (mtg $13,200; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway .....Nom.

223D ST, s e corner of Barnes Av, 105x57; Joseph Morgan to Hermax Realty Co., 302 Broadway, July 31; attorneys, Kogan & G., 302 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 103.11 ft n of 91st St, 26.6x100; Central Baptist Church of New York to Ethel B. Underwood, Craigville, Mass., July 31, prior mtg $70,000, due as per bond; attorney, E. H. Eckhardt, Times Building $10,000

BLEECKER ST, 276, 16.11x80.11; Frederick Rabbe to Philip Weinberg, 207 West 110th St, Aug. 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, J. S. Rosalsky, 346 Broadway $15,000

BROADWAY, 2,321 to 2,331, 102.5x140.7; West 84th Street Realty Co. to Bendheim Construction Co., 128 Broadway, July 31, prior mtg $235,000, due Feb. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway $114,000

CARMINE ST, 68 and 68½, 28x—; Salvatore La Rocca to Nicola M. La Rocca, 236 East 108th St, due as per bond, July 31; attorney, R. H. Ferrari, 302 Broadway $1,000

FRANKLIN ST, 14, 22.10x100; Henrietta A. A. Stang to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 31, 3 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$6,000

HAMILTON TERRACE, s s, 504.6 ft n of 141st St, 96.6x152; Hamilton Terrace Co. to New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, July 9, prior mtg $162,500, due Jan. 31, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles B. McCarthy, 42 Broadway $6,600

HENRY ST, 293, n s, 24x77.11; Isaac Wale to Saul Bernstein, 1,845 7th Av, July 30, due May 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; address, 149 Broadway. $2,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 50 ft w of Varick Place, 50x100; Wendell & Evans Co. to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, 52 Wall St, July 31, 5 years; attorneys, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St.....$47,500

LENOX AV, s e corner of 120th St, 37.2x85; Mathilda White to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, July 31, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, A. H. Mosle, 30 Broad St.....$45,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 76th St, 85x20; Francesco Bianchi to Jennie Whittemore, 1,142 Madison Av, July 22, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

MULBERRY ST, w s, 99.2 ft s of Grand St, 50.4x—; Vincenzo De Luca to Henry Burden, trustee, Cazenovia, N. Y., 3 years, 4 p. c., July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$36,400

RIDGE ST, 55, w s, 25x100; Charles L. Weinstein Realty Co. to Jacob Koltek, 17 West 70th St, March 5, prior mtg $48,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Koltek, 87 Nassau St. $1,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 177th St, 94.11x100; Bertha Heidelberger to Nannette Miller, 544 West 136th St, July 30, (prior mtg $155,000,) due as per bond; attorney, E. Herrmann, 261 Broadway.....$22,000

4TH AV, 329 and 331, e s, 38.9x83; Realty Holding Co. to Title Insurance Co. of New York, 135 Broadway, 3 years, Aug. 1; address 135 Broadway.....$90,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, prior mtg $90,000, Aug. 1, 3 years; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$10,000

4TH AV, 416, w s, 20x78; Irvel Realty Co. to Orella D. Brown and others, trustees, 162 West 76th St, July 31, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway. $47,600

4TH ST, s w corner of 21st St, 92x100; Two Hundred and Fifty-two Fourth Avenue Co. to Siegfried Peierls, 141 West 78th St, July 31, due Feb. 1, 1928; attorneys, Rounds, S. & D., 96 Broadway.....$210,000

4TH AV, 418, w s, 20x78; Isvel Realty Co to Julia D. Brown and another, executors, 35 West 130th St, July 31, due Oct. 1, 1914, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Samuel Bernstein, 149 Broadway $47,600

4TH AV, 414, 20x78; Isvel Realty Co to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co, Trustee, 22 William St, July 31, 5 years, as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$47,600

4TH AV, 415 to 419, 60.9x84.2; Hyman Adelstein and another to Almy G. Gallatin, 2 East 55th St, Aug. 1, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 44 Wall St.....$245,000

7TH AV, 127 to 131, e s, 60x75; Moses G. Byers to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Aug. 1, 5 years; attorney, William Powell, 29 Wall St.....$55,000

9TH AV, 401 and 405, w s, 51.7x94; McLean Realty Co. to William L. Condit, Hoboken, N. J., Aug. —, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway.....$36,000

10TH ST, r e s, 429 ft n w of 2d Av, 21x94.6; George F. Roesch to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Aug. 1, 3 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 54 William St.....$15,000

14TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 100x126.6; Church of St. Bernard to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 31, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.....$47,000

17TH ST, 119 East, 25x92; Leopold Eisemann to Hudson City Savings Institution, Hudson, N. Y., July 31, prior mtg, $22,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

CONCORD AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 151st St, 50x 94; Benenson Realty Co. to Antonie Bohaty, 1,317 1st Av, July 31, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

HOE AV, 1,462, w s, 50x100; John C. Stasbebal to Otto Lippmann, 1,467 Minford Place, July 23, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, s e s, 155.7 ft n e of 167th St, 52.9x128.7; James T. Barry to Catherine Darling, 1,380 Washington Av, July 31, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, W. J. Barry, 2,804 3d Av $100

LOTS 573 and 574, map of Gleason property; Lizzie O'Keefe and another to Frank Keegan, 430 East 13th St, Aug. 1, (mtg $1,150;) attorneys, Clarke & C., 51 Chambers St.....$100

MAMARONECK AV, s e s, 25 ft s of Williams Av, 25x100; Annie Lalas to Alice O'Brien, 687 St. Ann's Av, July 16; attorney, Leo Friedman, 31 Nassau St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 90 ft s of Crotona Park East, 40x—; John J. Fox to Mary Coffy, 1,148 Washington Av., July 30, (mtg $9,000;) same attorney $100

TOPPING AV, 1,762 and 1,764, e s, 40x95; Richard D. Monaghan to Dakota Realty Co., 2,228 Broadway, July 31, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Charles H. Friedrick, 35 Nassau St.Nom.

157TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 4th St, 50x114, (Wakefield;) M. Katherine Wadick and another to Joseph J. Wadick, 816 East 231st St, July 31; same attorney .....Nominal

157TH AV, s s, 230 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, (Wakefield;) Joseph J. Wadick to Mabel B. Murphy, 1,267 Webster Av, July 31; same attorney .....Nominal

161ST ST, 484 East, s s, 37.6x100; Margaret E. Weill to Deen Realty Co., 345 Willis Av, July 31, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, P. A. Hatting, 5 Beekman St $100

169TH ST, 419 and 421 East, 75x—; Abraham Shapiro to Joseph Morgan, 590 East 133th St, July 29, (mtg $11,500;) same attorney.....$100

168TH ST, s s, 105.2 ft n of Franklin Av, 35.6x 82.2; Francis Bourne to William F. Hopwood, 768 East 168th

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—No disturbance of any consequence appears within the field of observation and the barometric pressure is quite evenly distributed over the American Continent. There were widely scattered showers within the last twenty-four hours along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and Michigan.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly and are generally below normal throughout the country.

Except for scattered rains along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the Rocky Mountain region the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday in all parts of the country.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any section during the next 48 hours.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate variable winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, not much change in temperature; light variable winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
6 A. M.	71	61	4 P. M.	86	76
6 A. M.	71	62	6 P. M.	81	74
9 A. M.	79	64	9 P. M.	72	70
12 M.	84	73	12 M.	71	..

This thermomter is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:20—249 West 88th St.; E. Kennard	None
9:00—1,537 Fulton Av.; Anna Goldberg	None
9:25—221 East 110th St.; M. Levy	$400
9:45—55 1st St.; Bertha Copolow	Trifling
P.M.	
12:10—513 6th St.; Kate Kirschuck	$150
12:30—5th Av. and 55th St.; Hotel Gotham.	Trifling
2:15—7 Pitt St.; H. Altschuler	$10
5:20—78 East 118th St.; Rebecca Schulman.	Trifling
5:25—68 Delancey St.; A. Ferris	Trifling
5:40—682 West 163d St.; E. Daly	Trifling
7:20—120 East 123d St.; A. Soloman	Trifling
7:55—214 West 11th St.; L. Peters	Trifling
8:00—306 East 27th St.; J. Encavabrau	None
9:15—507 5th Av.; Mason & Cohen	$1,000
9:55—307 West Fortieth St.; P. Pemming-	
ton	None
10:10—179 South St.; Vigo Cantasano	$20

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ADLER, SIMON, (died July 16;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty; $2,000 each to Fanny Adler, wife; Anna Simons, Josephine Nushbaum, Elsie Adler, and Ruth Adler, daughters; $500 each to the Lebanon and the Beth Israel Hospitals.

CHILTON, MARTHA, (died July 25;) left more than $1,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty; to Alfred M. Chilton, husband, $1,000; Maud A. Knight, niece, $2,000; Mary White, $2,000; Florence Mott Cowder, niece, $2,000; Jennie Mott Sanford, niece, $2,000.

RUHL, MICHAEL, (died July 27;) left more than $5,000 personalty; to Edward Ruhl, son, $1; residuary estate divided among Barbara Knolt, Mary Schuhriemen, Annie Soldin, and Josephine Arnot, daughters.

SZABO, RUNSCHIK MENSCHIK, (died July 16;) left more than $2,000 personalty to Petronella Menschik, mother.

SIMONSON, HENRY C., (died July 25;) left $50 realty and $500 personalty to Jane R. Simonson, sister.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell will close his arduous season's work this afternoon and to-morrow will leave for Rockport, Mass. He will remain there until Aug. 31, with the exception of a few days' visit to Chicago, where he will deliver two lectures before the Cook County Teachers' Association. In his absence Associate Supt. Andrew W. Edson will be Acting Superintendent from Aug. 3 to Aug. 16, and Associate City Supt. John H. Haaren from Aug. 16 to Aug. 30.

Hobart H. Todd, Principal of the Truant School, Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, had a brief conference yesterday with Dr. Maxwell. Mr. Todd says that the farm, as his school is called, is growing. He has 200 boys in the truant school, and 150 more in the old Brooklyn Truant School Building. His boys, he says, are doing all the printing for the evening high and evening elementary schools, and have 800,000 impressions to run off.

Dr. Maxwell gave out yesterday figures of the vacation school attendance for the third week, ended July 26, as follows:

Manhattan—Boys, 24,478; girls, 33,512; aggregate attendance, 57,990; average attendance, 11,598.

The Bronx—Boys, 5,930; girls, 6,286; aggregate attendance, 12,216; average attendance, 2,443.

Brooklyn—Boys, 22,067; girls, 27,267; aggregate attendance, 49,314; average attendance, 9,863.

Queens—Boys, 4,296; girls, 4,613; aggregate attendance, 8,909; average attendance, 1,782.

Richmond—Boys, 923; girls, 1,156; aggregate attendance, 2,079; average attendance, 416.

Totals—Boys, 57,684; girls, 74,824; aggregate attendance, 130,508; average attendance, 26,102.

The aggregate attendance for the corresponding week in 1911 was 100,678, showing a gain of 29,830 for this year. Almost half of these pupils are found in continuation classes. The object of these classes is to help pupils who are below grade, and those who need to complete the attendance necessary to secure employment certificates.

The problem of the non-promoted children is the most serious thing that the educational authorities of this city have had to deal with in the last decade, but if the success of the Summer schools is any criterion it is evident that the question of retardation is in a fair way of being effectively solved.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special Orders 178—Patrolmen promoted to Sergeant are transferred and assigned as indicated: Mounted Patrolman James J. Lynch, 285th to 277th Precinct. Patrolmen G. H. Dale, 146th; T. A. Conlon, 282d to 5th. Pension—Patrolman Thomas Donoghue, 61st Precinct, on his own application, at $700 per annum. Appointed April 9, 1879.

Transfers—Acting Mounted Sergt. J. J. Lowery, 277th Precinct to 290th.

Mutual Transfers—Patrolmen A. J. Brennan, 2d to 15th, and C. V. Maloney, 15th to 2d.

Assignment—Patrolman B. Cantor, 17th, as doorman in precinct.

Temporary Assignments—Lieut. William J. McGrath, 36th Precinct, to command 2d during absence of Captain. Sergt. Walter J. Abrams, 174th Precinct, to B. B. H. Squad, 7 days, from Aug. 7, during absence of Sergeant. Patrolmen F. Van Gelder, 31st, to 5th Inspection District, 10 days, from Aug. 2; J. E. Fitzgerald, 146th Precinct, to B. B. H. Squad, 15 days, from Aug. 1; D. F. McClunn, 149th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from Aug. 2. Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 157th, to 162d, 10 days, from Aug. 2.

Assignment Discontinued—Patrolman G. Donohue, 17th, as doorman.

Leaves of Absence, with Full Pay.—Capt. William Hogan, 1st Precinct, two days from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 2. Without Pay—Patrolman B. Higgins, 37th Precinct, one day, July 31.

Sick Leave—Lieut. Joseph Brown, 1st Precinct, thirty days.

Advancements to Grade.—To $1,150 Grade, July 29: J. Kolsin, 7th; T. H. Kennelly, 8th; T. F. Diskin, 14th; J. J. Bradt, 14th; C. O. Ahlgren, 14th; A. La Tourette, 14th; O. Wingfield, 15th; E. Beekman, 15th; M. Gavigan, 19th; G. Derleth, 18th; E. R. Dum, 21st; H. M. Starr, 22d; P. P. McCarthy, 28th; G. Levy, 28th; J. Flemming, 29th; J. A. Cronin, 29th; P. J. McGowan, 31st; F. C. Wendell, 32d; L. Gandert, 37th; H. H. Geldeman, 40th; H. H. Hollweg, 43d; J. C. Perez, 81st; J. J. Donahue, 144th; F. W. Young, 148th; J. F. Tevlin, 149th; C. S. McGowan, 150th; O. Haase, 150th; E. T. Enck, 154th; P. F. Stack, 155th; F. B. Ahlborn, 162d; A. Wagner, 164th; W. F. Keegan, 278th; F. C. Cruse, C. O. To $1,150 Grade, July 31: J. J. Foley, 22d; J. A. Maloney, 31st; T. J. Danaher, 145th; J. F. Grady, 146th; J. J. Blake, 278th; P. Kunzweiler, 279th; P. A. Sgermer, D. B.

Resignation.—Patrolman J. V. McCarthy, 22d Precinct.

Suspended.—Mounted Patrolman Thomas Collins, 168th Precinct; charges, neglect; is suspended pending a hearing.

Death.—Patrolman Thomas P. Bowler, Traffic Precinct C ,at 9:55 P. M., July 31, 1912.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 128.

Reinstatement After Dismissal on Charges.—Probationary Fireman James J. Collins, Engine 104, assigned to Engine 28.

Appointments.—Denis J. Buckley, Inspector, and Daniel J. Fogerty, Examiner, Bureau of Prevention, for an emergency period of fifteen days.

Dropped.—Emergency Examiner Denis J. Buckley and Provisional Inspector Daniel J. Fogerty, Bureau of Prevention.

Compensation Fixed for Assistant Fire Marshals, Manhattan.—Thomas B. McGuire, $2,500; Samuel B. Willis, $2,000, and Rudolph Dillman, $1,800.

Transfers on Recommendation of Chief.—Engineers of steamer: E. Daly, Engine 76, to Engine 60; John Kelley, 7 to 19; J. Coady, Jr., 1 to 30; J. C. Cregan, 60 to 74; J. J. Harmon, 30 to 1; T. Donohue, 31 to 140; M. J. Kally, 2 to 7; A. Orth, 19 to 76; G. Stilley, Jr., 80 to 30; G. Casey, 163 to 161.

Firemen, (First Grade.)—J. E. Nixon, H. & L. 6 to H. & L. 16; C. B. Schmidt, Engine 1 to Engine 136; R. Wolken, Engine 28 to Engine 54; J. Wolfe, H. & L. 5 to Engine 64; J. J. Murphy, No. 3, Engine 33 to Engine 150; W. Luhmann, H. & L. 11 to Engine 66; W. J. McEwan, H. & L. 22 to Engine 169; D. O'Shaughnessy, H. & L. 40 to Engine 22; W. J. Halpin, Engine 28 to Engine 155; W. Welsh, Engine 44 to Engine 163; F. P. Hamill, Engine 53 to Engine 160; P. J. Kane, Engine 76 to Engine 140; J. O'Hara, No. 2, H. & L. 10 to H. & L. 51; J. J. McGrath, H. & L. 14 to H. & L. 104; P. O'Brien, No. 3, H. & L. 36 to H. & L. 21; M. G. Mannix, H. & L. 21 to H. & L. 36; T. W. Hassett, Engine 36 to Engine 33; F. L. Kutzleb, H. & L. 37 to H. & L. 8; T. Meehan, Engine 33 to Engine 16; M. T. Robinson, Engine 27 to Engine 33; J. A. Shearer, Engine 55 to Engine 77; J. J. Harvey, Engine 41 to Engine 86; M. C. Benisch, H. & L. 20 to H. & L. 1; D. Rogers, Engine 15 to Engine 77; J. F. Coughlan, Engine 27 to Engine 30; D. J. Sullivan, Engine 85 to Hose 9; W. F. Irving, Engine 24 to Engine 35; D. C. McCune, H. & L. 16 to H. & L. 35; C. F. Kilmer, H. & L. 34 to H. & L. 21; M. Kelly, H. & L. 5 to H. & L. 37; E. C. Berry, Engine 176 to Engine 146; P. J. Groom, H. & L. 72 to Engine 155; P. J. McMahon, Engine 160 to Engine 153; W. P. Breason, Engine 137 to Engine 138; T. F. Connelly, No. 2, Engine 138 to Engine 137; E. L. Fritz, H. & L. 72 to H. & L. 80; J. J. O'Keefe, Engine 146 to Engine 150; T. M. Shea, H. & L. 68 to H. & L. 64; T. F. Tutty, H. & L. 101 to Engine 145; T. F. Conlin, Engine 145 to H. & L. 101; J. P. A. Ryan, H. & L. 18 to Engine 132; J. A. Lynch, Hose 1 to Engine 25.

Firemen (second grade)—F. Hoffman, Engine 121, to H. and L. 73; J. S. Norton, H. and L. 35 to H. and L. 20.

Firemen (third grade)—J. T. McGuire, Engine 30 to Engine 44; T. F. O'Leary, Jr., H. and L. 10, to Engine 15.

Firemen (fourth grade)—T. F. Farrell, H. and L. 1, to H. and L. 20; O. E. Klein, Engine 27, to Engine 28; H. D. Bell, H. and L. 20, to H. and L. 2; J. P. Collins, H. and L. 9, to H. and L. 53; H. Wertheimer, H. and L. 15, to H. and L. 11.

Mutual Transfers.—(Firemen first grade)—A. L. X. Boylan, Engine 14, to Hose 1; J. J. Walsh, No. 3, Hose 1, to Engine 14; R. H. Frey, Engine 76, to Engine 88; H. R. Bartels, Engine 88, to Engine 76; J. H. Siemann, H. and L. 23, to Engine 207; C. F. Payne, Engine 146, to Engine 176; T. Florence, Engine 176, to Engine 146; J. J. Loftus, H. and L. 26, to H. and L. 38; W. Feder, Jr., H. and L. 38, to H. and L. 26; G. Grattenthaler, H. and L. 9, to H. and L. 52; J. A. Quinn, H. and L. 9, to H. and L. 52; C. L. Moeller, Engine 160, Engine to Engine 163; H. F. Golden, H. and L. 35, to Engine 74.

Firemen (second grade)—M. E. H. Wietzke, Engine 207, to H. and L. 23; A. J. Kelly, H. and L. 52, to H. and L. 9; J. C. Tuttle, Engine 163, to Engine 160; L. J. Riebling, Engine 103, to Engine 135.

Fireman (third grade)—J. A. Siefring, H. and L. 52, to H. and L. 9.

Firemen (fourth grade)—W. F. Arnold, Engine 74, to H. and L. 35; C. F. A. Kentler, Engine 135, to Engine 103.

Special Leaves of Absence Without Pay—Firemen J. J. Gilmartin, Engine 56, 12 hours; Patrick F. J. Kane, Engine 76, 36 hours; Lieut. Thomas V. Tully to third grade clerk.

Appointment by the Dock Commissioner of Downing Vaux, 149 West Thirty-fifth Street, as topographical draughtsman at $1,200 a year.

Employment by the Queens Borough President as topographical draughtsman of James E. Cuff, 34 East Sixtieth Street, at $1,500 a year, and James A. Cooper, Jr., 426 Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, at $1,200 a year.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the postponement until Aug. 21 of the examination at the New York Custom House to fill vacancies in the position of entomological assistant at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $1,600 a year in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Men only will be admitted to this examination, which will consist of the following subjects, weighted as indicated: Practical questions, 50; thesis, embodying results of original investigation of some species of the diptera or the coleoptira, 25; education, training, experience, and fitness, 25. At least two years' training or experience in entomology is a prerequisite for admission to this examination. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fifty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. R. S. Welsh, Quartermaster General, to Newburg, N. Y., and Canton, Penn., to inspect forces of Lackey Manufacturing Company and the H. Sheldon Manufacturing Company.

Capt. R. B. Harper, Commissary, on duty as purchasing commissary, Kansas City, Mo., will make not to exceed four visits during August to points in the vicinity of that place to inspect supplies.

Second Lieut. G. P. Strelinger, assigned to Twenty-eighth Infantry and report to commanding officer, Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 31, for temporary duty for five days, thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for course of instruction for three months.

Orders April 3 relating to First Lieut. P. V. Kieffer, Coast Artillery Corps, amended to relieve him from present assignment and place him on unassigned list Dec. 31, and at proper time proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to take regular course of instruction at Coast Artillery School.

Capt. J. L. Bevans, Medical Corps, report Sept. 16 to Lieut. Col. J. D. Glennan, Medical Corps, President of examining board, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion.

The following named officers of the Medical Corps will report Sept. 16 to Col. H. P. Birmingham, Medical Corps, President of examining board, Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: Capts. W. L. Little and A. W. Williams.

Changes in the Medical Corps.—First Lieut. E. D. Craft, relieved duty Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, and proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty and report by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Division; First Lieut. E. H. Foscar, relieved duty Fort Du Pont, Del., Aug. 28, and proceed to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty, relieving Capt. N. Gapen; Capt. Gapen to Boston for duty as attending surgeon in that city, reporting by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Division; First Lieut. W. L. Sheep, relieved duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and proceed to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty.

Major E. L. Munson, Medical Corps, to Washington, D. C., for consultation with Surgeon General regarding preparation of a handbook of instructions as to physiology, pathology, and care of the feet of soldiers, and the construction and fitting of military shoes.

Capt. J. B. Gowen, Tenth Infantry, upon completion of duty at Anniston, Ala., to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty with Eastern Division in connection with Connecticut manoeuvre campaign.

The name of First Lieut. D. C. Cubbison, First Field Artillery, placed on list of detached officers.

Capt. D. T. Moore, Field Artillery, report to Commanding General, Eastern Division, Governors Island, N. Y., Aug. 8, for temporary duty during Connecticut manoeuvre campaign, thence to Frankford Arsenal, Penn., for conference concerning Field Artillery ammunition and optical instruments.

Leaves.—Capt. A. U. Faulkner, First Field Artillery, leave extended eight days, and will sail for his station on transport leaving San Francisco Sept. 5; Second Lieut. H. D. Chamberlin, Seventh Cavalry, Philippines Division, leave extended twenty-six days; Second Lieut. J. G. Thornell, Fourth Infantry, one month.

Marine Corps.

Major T. C. Treadwell, detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, to Army War College.

Capt. R. B. Creecy, detached the Mississippi; to the Michigan.

Capt. J. T. Bootes, detached the Michigan; to Marine Barracks, New York.

First Lieut. W. A. McNeil, orders July 24 to Marine Barracks, New York, revoked.

Second Lieut. L. W. Williams, detached the Mississippi, to Marine Barracks, New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prairie and Ajax at Guantanamo and Massachusetts at Provincetown.

Sailed—Nanshan, from Chefoo for Woosung; Stringham, from Norfolk for Newport; Bailey, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Culgoa, from navy yard, New York, for Newport; Alabama, from Tompkinsville, N. Y., for Newport; Brutus, from Hampton Roads for Newport; Mississippi, from Newport for Philadelphia; Cleveland, from San Francisco for Bremerton; Annapolis, from San Juan del Sur for Corinto, and Patuxent, from Newport for Philadelphia.

The Mississippi has been detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

TIFFANY ANNEX
898 Madison Av.
Duplex Apartment
10 Rooms, 4 Baths
Rent, $3,750
Non-Housekeeping Apt.
2 Rooms and Bath
Rent, $600
MILLER, McMANN & DONLEY,
505 Fifth Avenue.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof.
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$420 to $600
8 rooms, 3 baths, physician's Apartment..$1,800
All-night elevator, standard service.
Broadway REMCO, 98th Street.

MASON,
6-12 EAST 58TH ST.,
close to Central Park Plaza;
handsome Apartments of eight, nine and ten rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, elevator service all night; rents reasonable.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

PROSPECT HILL
1,270 Madison Av., Cor. 91st, 8 large rooms, bath, elevator; possession now; $690 to $840.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

For other advertisements of Apartments to Rent, see Page 17.

AUCTION SALES.

OPENING SALE FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN.
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
Will Sell at Their Salesrooms,
13-15 LISPENARD STREET, NEW YORK,
MONDAY, August 5th, 1912, 10:30 A. M.
without limit or reserve
$50,000.00 STOCK
High-class Clothing, consisting of 3,500 Men and Youths' Suits, in Cassimeres, Worsteds, Serges, a large number bearing the label of a prominent maker; 5,000 Children's Suits, in Norfolks, Knickers and Novelties, made of All-Wool Serges and Fancies; 3,000 pair Men's Pants, in Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots; 1,500 Overcoats for Men and Youths; 1,000 Children's Overcoats; Men's Ulsters, Reefers, Odd Coats, and Kneepants; also a special lot of Men's Sample Overcoats in values up to $40.00. This sale offers a splendid opportunity for reliable dealers to procure exceptional values for the coming season.
DAVID W. BIOW & CO., Auctioneers.
Telephone 2438-2437 Franklin.

To Whom It May Concern:—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 17 of the banking law, notice is hereby given that twenty-five (25) shares of capital stock of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company belonging to the estate of Myer Foster; fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Morris J. Meyer; ten (10) shares of said capital stock belonging to Charles N. Taintor, and fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Samuel Weil will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of August, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on that day, by the Directors of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company, through the agency of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York. CHARLES STRAUSS, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of MORRIS FINE to MICHAEL BERWITZ.—Notice is hereby given that all stock of tobacco, pipes, shirts, shoes, underclothing, socks, stockings, belts, suspenders, valises, souvenir and postal cards, dolls, toveralls, fixtures, and other property of Morris Fine will be sold at public auction at the store of Morris Fine, 159 Tenth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 12th day of August, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MICHAEL BERWITZ, Assignee.
MOOS, PRINCE & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee. Office and P. O. Address, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists of promotion to second grade foreman in the Bureau of Highways, Manhattan and Brooklyn, have been promulgated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission in the order of their standing:

G. Hunter, 246 West Eighteenth Street; T. O'Reilly, 1,515 First Avenue; T. P. Cahill, 230 East Fifty-sixth Street; T. J. Searry, 389 First Avenue; T. F. Cullen, 847 Second Avenue; H. J. McNally, 1,047 Nelson Avenue; E. W. Feeney, 439 West Fifty-first Street; J. E. Lynch, 1,843 Lexington Avenue; P. Brett, 434 West Thirty-first Street; W. Devine, 303 West Fiftieth Street; J. A. Roddy, 232 Linden Street; J. A. Moore, 279 West 128th Street; J. A. Quin, 416 Union Street; J. J. O'Donnell, 607 Vanderbilt Avenue; H. F. Faber, Rochester and East New York Avenues; G. A. Gunn, 1,832 Fulton Street; A. Schwarz, 345 Hamburg Avenue; T. M. O'Donnell, 194 St. Mark's Avenue; E. A. O'Neill, 366 Seventy-fourth Street; J. J. Kane, 1,020 East New York Avenue; D. C. Flynn, 527 Grand Avenue; W. R. Moore, 319 Ralph Street; L. F. Maher, 65 Ralph Street; G. L. Ott, 8,649 Bay Twelfth Street; P. Campbell, 4,905 Fifth Avenue.

The commission has approved the following:

Emergency appointment as attendants for fifteen days by the Brooklyn Borough President: Charles Gunther, Charles Meyer, Daniel J. Lyons, William F. Hughes, Elizabeth Heldrum, Ray Pelter, Elizabeth Robinson, and Mary Bridges.

Employment by the Queens Borough President of a court stenographer at a compensation not to exceed $750, to take the minutes in the trial of charges against Robert R. Crowell, assistant engineer.

Appointment by the Public Works Commissioner of the following as Inspectors at $1,200 a year: Joseph A. McGinley, 62 Morton Street; Van der Veer Willing, 115 East Nineteenth Street, and A. H. Kohn, 384 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Appointment by the Health Department of Amy Burt Bridgeman, 413 West Forty-fifth Street, as laboratory assistant at $600 a year.

Promotion in the Finance Department of Thomas J. Hogan, Daniel Sheehan, and Thomas V. Tully to third grade clerk.

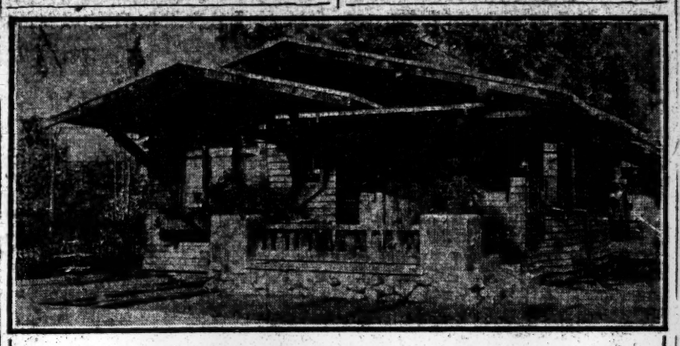
Appointment by the Dock Commissioner of Downing Vaux, 149 West Thirty-fifth Street, as topographical draughtsman at $1,200 a year.

Employment by the Queens Borough President as topographical draughtsman of James E. Cuff, 34 East Sixtieth Street, at $1,500 a year, and James A. Cooper, Jr., 426 Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, at $1,200 a year.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the postponement until Aug. 21 of the examination at the New York Custom House to fill vacancies in the position of entomological assistant at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $1,600 a year in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Men only will be admitted to this examination, which will consist of the following subjects, weighted as indicated: Practical questions, 50; thesis, embodying results of original investigation of some species of the diptera or the coleoptira, 25; education, training, experience, and fitness, 25. At least two years' training or experience in entomology is a prerequisite for admission to this examination. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fifty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.



Bungalows Make Homes That Save

Bungalows are less expensive to build than houses—that is, houses of equal attractiveness and comfort.

Also, because their compactness saves time and labor, it costs less to maintain them—

And for the same reason it costs less to heat them and keep them in repair.

So people who are attracted to bungalows by their beauty alone find in them also the practical solution of their living problems.

At Red Bank Estates there has been created a section exclusively for bungalows—and here they find their natural element.

Near the ocean, yet in a splendid wooded country, the home seeker of modest means will here find his every ideal.

Red Bank Estates

The combined service of the New Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Railroads affords commuters trains every ten minutes.

Fast express steamers also make the trip between New York and Atlantic Highlands in a little over an hour—and Red Bank is within fifteen minutes' trolley ride of Atlantic Highlands.

But this is only a part of the story, which is complete with photographs in the book "From Pillar to Post." A copy of this, together with transportation to the property, is yours upon request.

Minnesink Realty Company
F. BRADLEY COX, General Manager
50 Church Street, New York, Suite 1853. Tel. 2822 Cortlandt.

BEAUTIFUL WOODBRIDGE
$65 LOTS
41 minutes from New York City; only 3 blocks from station, trolley, stores, public schools, churches; thickly built up and prosperous locality; cement sidewalks, gas, etc., on lots; we help you build; easy payments; booklet and ticket free.
THE BACHE REALTY CO., 220 BROADWAY, N. Y

FINE HOUSE AT SACRIFICE.
9-room new house at Hillsdale; delightfully situated in hills of Bergen County. Express station, excellent train service; near city. Parquet floors throughout, laundry in basement, tiled bath, white enamel bedrooms; sun parlor; rustic open fireplace; all improvements; electricity, gas, water. Low taxes, no assessment. Four minutes from station. Owner must reasonable terms. W. J. Rich, 801 Singer Building.

AMONG THE HILLS
AT BALDWIN PARK,
South Orange, N. J.
40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y.
Bungalows and artistic homes.
Little cash required. Write or 'phone.
C. A. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway.

35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
At beautiful Roselle Park. Fine old trees; express station. Refined neighborhood. Near station. $275 for 7,400 square feet. $5 monthly. Small payment down. Will build, to suit purchaser, for easy monthly payments. 10c. commutation. 100 trains daily. Write Owner, 234 Times Downtown.

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.
EIGHT-room house; all improvements; large living room, beamed ceiling, open fireplace; 2 baths; steam heat; very cozy and attractive; owner must sell; little cash. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway, Room 55.

A MODEL FARM of 110 acres in the Hills of Sussex Co., near several R. R. stations and pretty lakes, high altitude; no mosquitoes; artistic home with big shady piazza, modern improvements. For sale at cost, $136 per acre, with $15,000 worth of buildings included. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New bungalows and cottages, 6 to 8 rooms; bath, steam heat, instantaneous hot-water system, electric light; guaranteed construction; plots 50x200; from $3,200 to $6,500, on easy terms; 30 minutes from New York; four blocks from station; photo views on request to WARMAN-BOARDMAN, Roselle, N. J.

Leonia.—For sale or rent, good 10-room house, all improvements; good barn, suitable for garage; chicken house, lots of fruit, large plot; 5c. fare to West 130th St. Ferry; very reasonable. Charles Kroner, Grand Av., near Hudson River trolley, Leonia, N. J.

At Leonia.—Charming villa, large rooms, attractively arranged; half acre; exceptionally attractive grounds; continuous stream of pure spring water; near train and trolley; $6,800, or will divide. Coover-Hitchcock Co., Agents, Leonia, N. J.

Three-quarter acre and three-room bungalow, with fruit orchard, in residential park; large town; hour out; price, $575; will take $75 cash, balance monthly. Owner, 82 Times Downtown.

Orchard, 595 apple and peach trees; third mile from station, Lackawanna R. R.; wonderful building site for commuter; $800 per acre for 3 or 6 acres. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE ROCKFALL,
B'way and 111th St.,
(Northeast Corner)

This superb, splendidly planned and entirely modern house with its southwest exposure and sixty-seven separate apartments, NOW FULLY RENTED, will, on October 1st, have a few expiring leases. These we are now rapidly re-leasing, and applications for apartments should be made without delay.

Our present offerings consist of 6, 7, 8 and 9 room apartments, with 2 and 3 baths each. This house is not being rented to sell, but is held as an investment, our aim being to offer tenants a real home, considerate treatment and perfect service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

New Elevator Apartments.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Manhattan Av., 122 to 123 St.
Convenient to Subway, 6th and 9th Av. "L" and all street car lines; private residential section.
1-2-3-4 Rooms and Bath.
Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
3 to 7 large closets in each apartment. Southern exposure; floods of sunlight.
Rents $25 to $50.
LARGE RESTAURANT
To Lease, Unfurnished.
THE IRADELL 420 WEST 119TH ST.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Large Rooms and Bath, RENTS $33 TO $60.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Agent on premises.

HARLEM LIBRARY BLDG.
32 WEST 133D ST.
Cozy, light Apartments of one, two and three rooms and bath; telephone; rents $180 to $480; including steam heat, service and light; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

LAUREATE HALL
Amsterdam Av., N. W. Cor. 119th St.
2-3-4 ROOMS,
Kitchenettes and bath, $32.50 to $75.00.
Apply 430 W. 119th St., opp. Laureate Hall.

Bungalow tract; six acres; 700 feet river front; near station; hour out; fare, 15 cents; price, $2,200. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted.—Small house, 6-7 rooms with improvements; near city; state price. Horwat, 321 East 80th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strictly **MILANO** fireproof,
127 West 58th.—Only one apartment left, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements. Day and night elevator, hall, 'phone service; $2,000.

200 WEST 78TH ST.
Corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $690. Steam heat, hot water, hall service.

REVERE HALL,
622 W. 114th, Near Riverside Drive.—5-6-7 rooms and bath; light sunny rooms, elevator, all improvements; 'phone: $660 to $1,000.

IRVINGTON,
407 C. P. West, Facing Park, (100th.)—7-8 rooms and bath; all improvements; first floor doctor's apartment; $990 & $1,140.

CARROLLTON,
601 W. 168th. Opposite Subway Station.—5-6-7 rooms and bath; light rooms, large closets, elevator, all improvements. Resident Agent; $590 to $1,000.

COURTWOOD,
600 W. 169th, Cor. B'way.—Elevator house, all improvements; 5-6-7 rooms and bath; 'phone; 24-hour service; $510 to $900.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
'Phone 1300 River.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENT BUILDINGS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
(Navarro Apartments).
One Large Corner Apartment with 5 Bathrooms. Smaller Ones with 2 and 3 Baths.
Most Centrally Located.
APPLY AT OFFICE,
175 WEST 58TH ST.

VAN DYCK
AND
SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Station Subway 72d St.
6 TO 11 ROOMS.
RENTALS $2,000 TO $3,800.
SEEN DAY OR EVENING.
Manager on Premises.
OPERATED BY OWNERS.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 WEST 59TH ST.
Also apartments of three rooms and bath to lease from $1,200; ideal for bachelor or couple; furnished and unfurnished.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

West End Ave., 738, Cor. 96th St.
5, 6 & 7 Room Apartments. Possession at once. **$55-$65**
All modern improvements, exceptionally attractive and homelike.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION ONE BLOCK.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
S. ALVIN PIZA A-Re-Co. Bldg., 149 St. & 3 Av. Telephone 354 Melrose.

Life Building Apartments
19-21 WEST 31ST ST.:
two to six Rooms to lease, from October 1; high ceilings and open fireplaces; meals served in apartments. WILLIAM HARVEY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

We, the undersigned, NATHAN STRAUS, JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS, PERCY S. STRAUS, and HERBERT N. STRAUS, do hereby certify, pursuant to Section 21, Article III. of the Partnership Law, that we are continuing to use the trade name of R. H. MACY & COMPANY in the transaction of the business of a general department store at Broadway and 34th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and that the true or real full names of the persons intending to deal under such name, together with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Name.	Place of Residence.
NATHAN STRAUS,	27 West 72d Street, New York City.
JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS,	49 East 74th Street, New York City.
PERCY S. STRAUS,	Red Bank, New Jersey.
HERBERT N. STRAUS,	Red Bank, New Jersey.

Dated New York, July 23, 1912.

(Signed) NATHAN STRAUS.
JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS.
PERCY S. STRAUS.
HERBERT N. STRAUS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 23d day of July, 1

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated Motions. 1—Isaacson v. Wallacye. 2—Content v. White. 3—Matter of Ludlow Ave. 4—Elite Dist Co v. Holmes. 5—Schecker v. Natl Ry News Co. 6—Post v. Thomas. 7—Matter of Ludlow, (parcel 362:) 8—Matter of same, (Huhes.) 9—Matter of Triff Adv Co. 10—Matter of De Feo. 11—Fleck & Hilliman v. Ballston Raf Storage. 12—Sully v. Tiffany & Co. 13—Flint v. Tuttle. 14—Same v. same. 15—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 16—Cromwell v. Mountain Const Co. 17—Same v. same. 18—Same v. same. 19—Same v. same. 20—Knolhoff v. same. 21—Same v. same. 22—Same v. same. 23—Carhey v. Hoffman. 24—Slantz v. Bartlett. 25—Valentine v. Howell. 26—Luedemann v. Robt Gair Co. 27—Raphael v. Peckworth. 28—Hyman v. Conklin. 29—Conescenti v. Terry & Tench Co. 30—Pecchia v. Smith. 31—Greenberger v. Mackinnon. 32—Neuberth v. Neuberth. 33—Same v. same. 34—Goldstein v. Schwartz. 35—Tobinsky v. same. 36—Rogaw v. R & S Realty Co. 37—Reynolds v. Abbenseth. 38—Mitchell v. Calumet Hotel Co. 39—Ginsburg v. Union Pacific R R. 40—City N Y v. 141 West 27th St. 41—Hickey v. Wallace. 42—Mackenzie v. Williams. 43—Benguiat v. Benguiat. 44—Matter of Liebman. 45—Little v. Williston. 46—Goodman v. Garson. 47—Anderson v. Geier. 48—Deal v. Lester. 49—City N Y v. Johnson Amus Co. 50—Schaul v. Goldberg. 51—Hercus v. Hercus. 52—Black v. Mfgrs Commercial Co. 53—Same v. same. 54—Slutzky v. Slutzky. 55—Thomas v. Thomas. 56—Newman v. Onondaga Bldg Co. 57—Snare & Triest Co v. City N Y. 58—Matter of Kruger. 59—Schalaw v. Schalaw. 60—Matter of Kingsley. 61—Matter of Bentrice Realty & Const Co. 62—O'Donovan v. O'Donovan. 63—Chenra Agudath Achem Anshay Ruzan v. Weinstein. 64—Post v. Thomas. 65—Benson v. Benson. 66—Proffer v. Proffer. 67—Kamerman v. Marks. 68—Wahls v. Guggenheim. 69—Reisenbach v. Leisenbach. 70—Matter of Liberman. 71—Cohen v. Cohen. 72—Dober v. Cohen. 73—Danielson v. Cohen. 74—Laverty v. Devoy. 75—Matter of Hunter Hoecker Co. 76—City N Y v. Bay Ridge Lumber Co. 77—Dale v. Clarke. 78—Gaynor v. N Y Brew Co. 79—Parsan v. N Y Brew Co. 80—Reiner v. Gallinger. 81—Crane v. Shonts. 82—Davies v. Freund. 83—Monti v. Monti. 84—Zeggio v. Remsen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate. Charles H Marshall, Mary Delany, George E Burrows, Elizabeth Fay, Rosetta Greenwald, Frederick Lesser, Elizabeth Schillings, James O'Shea, Casper Abrams, Kate P Browne, Rusena M Szabo.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. Motions.

CITY COURT.—Special Term.—Part II.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Monaghan v. Moskowitz—Isidor Niner. Broadway Sav Inst v. Low—Wm T Quinn. Deering v. Goldstein—Peter J Everett. Matter of Benson Av—William T Quinn.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Kronenthal v. Rosenthal—William A Purington.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Tynberg v. Tameses—Frederick J Swift. Sloan v. Sloan—Edward L Parris.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Gustav Falk v. Louis Lese et al—Richard F Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. David May v. Mary Meade—Marcus L Osk. State Bank v. Yorkville Holding Co—George Frankenthaler. Robert H Roy v. Henry M Mayer—Jacob Katz.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J.—Motions. 1—Long Island R R Co v. Jamison et al. 2—Same v. Jones et al. 3—Gruenstein, &c, v. Long Island R R Co. 4—City of New York v. American Bill Posting Co and another. 5—In re Krazlow Const Co. 6—Zirinsky v. Rice et al. 7—Same v. same. 8—McNickle v. Schmidt, &c. 9—Bierbauer v. Simon. 10—Lausser v. Lausser Realty Co. 11—Matter of 51st St. (Eames.) 12—Knickerbocker S & L Co v. Tormey et al. 13—In re Alabama Av. (Burr.) 14—The Tax Lien Co v. Wyckoff et al. 15—Same v. same. 16—Matter of Samel. 17—Coombs, &c, v. Temple Realty Co et al. 18—City of New York v. Manhattan Bridge No. 3. 19—Hirschfeld and another v. Powers. 20—Depuy v. Marshall et al. 21—German Savings Bank v. Meyer and another. 22—Berger v. Emerson L Imp Co. 23—Matter of 43d St. 24—Regenstein v. Howard et al. 25—Denziger v. Rosenblatt et al. 26—Dunn & Jewesson v. Ward. 27—Sharkey v. Sharkey. 28—Pierpoint, a Infant, v. Fifth Av Coach Co. 29—Bourne v. Degener. 30—Klamberg v. Schwartz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part I., Ferris, J.—Criminal calendar. Frank Soupan, Michael Lagotchi, Ethel Emery.

Lost and Found

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 75c.

Lost advertisements in The New York Times are reprinted without extra charge in more than 1000 Bulletins posted in public places throughout the city—railway stations, ferry houses, police stations, pawnshops, employment and advertising agencies, hotels and theatres:

Lost

LOST—On evening of July 31 at Rector's, Globe Theatre, Shanley's, Grand Central Station, or between those places, one large brooch set with large yellow semi-precious stone, (Scotch cairngorm;) reward for return. X 30 Times.

LOST—Tuesday night, July 30, below 14th St., possibly in Subway, large two-handled grip containing photographs in album, toilet articles, clothing; liberal reward; no questions. Logan's, 63 Nassau St.

LOST.—Gold watch and chain and silver penknife, July 31, Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan Transfer, or on Long Branch train; reward. W. A. Baker, 456 4th Av., New York City.

LOST—Gold watch chain and medal at Celtic Park, Saturday, July 27; medal inscribed "Special Six Run to Seniors Cross Country Championship, 1909"; liberal reward if returned to George J. Obermeyer, 11 Cedar St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Tan rain coat, bought of Brokaw Bros., on road between New York, Flushing, Jamaica, and Cedarhurst, July 30, between 5 and 6 P. M. Ryder, 48 West 50th St.

LOST—Wednesday morning, between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway on 90th St., a child's gold bracelet; initials "A. H." Return to 18 West 90th St.; reward.

LOST—Thursday, between 8 and 10 P. M., hair diamond earrings between Elks' Club and Times Square Subway; reward. S. Zirinsky, 841 Grand St.

LOST.—A sunburst with karat diamond stone in centre, on Tuesday. Reward. Address R 125 Times.

LOST—Two books, Amsterdam Av. car, north bound, July 26. Gloria Dare, 419 West 114th.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times a week, 75c.

LOST—Sunday, July 28, brindle bulldog, bat ears, white chest, harelip. Liberal reward if returned to J. H. Shults, Jr., 804 Wolf Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; no questions asked.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 75c.

FOUND.—Lady's gold watch, July 25, 8th Av., vicinity 23d St. Address F 164 Times.

FOUND, Aug. 1—POLICE DEPARTMENT, $40 Centre Street: 10 keys and key ring, 1 pocketbook containing a small amount of money, 1 pair of spectacles, quantity of pasteboard boxes containing tooth paste.

FOUND, July 31—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station. 2D AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, book, blueprint, hat, shirt, rule. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Hand bag, purse, eyeglasses, books, music, photo, gloves, buckle, belt, hat, overalls, foods, box, knife, medicine. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Two umbrellas, cigars, eyeglasses, spectacles, books, portfolio, papers, pictures, gloves, hat, shirt, razor, rule. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Three umbrellas, bill folder, purses, letter, plans, books, nightgown, keys, gloves, tablets. SUBWAY: Umbrella, satchel, fob, pin, eyeglasses, music, book, shoes, keys, hat, trousers, shirt, curling iron.

FOUND July 31.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.: HUDSON TUBES. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Collars, scarf pin, shirt, tie, liniment, cap, leather case, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND, July 31—NEW YORK CENTRAL, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: One pair beads, book, package, umbrella, ticket.

FOUND, July 31—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: One package pills, package drugs, straw hat, two umbrellas, collars, two electrical instruments.

FOUND, July 31—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Dress suit case, two packages.

FOUND, July 31—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Five umbrellas, two packages.

FOUND, July 31—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Three packages.

FOUND, July 31—NEW PENNSYLVANIA R.R. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Two pair gloves, two packages, one straw hat, Gillette safety razor strop, kimono, nightshirt, nightshirt, umbrella, lady's coat, blanket, cap.

FOUND, July 24 to 30, inclusive—LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Awaiting claimants at office of General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Hat, umbrella, book, coat, glasses, parasol, package.

Country Board

Telephone Want Advertisements to The New York Times, 1000 Bryant, any time until 10 P. M., for insertion on the following day. No display allowed except agate capitals and white space. Count seven average words to the line, in small type, or four words to a line in agate capitals.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 57c.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglaston Manor Inn; convenient, comfortable Summer residence; on Little Neck Bay; thirty minutes Telephone Flushing 200. Open the year round.

Sea View, 24 Waverly Av., Hollands.—Superior table; excellent accommodations. Hughes & Jennings, formerly Thompson Av.

ROOMS to rent, with board, in fine neighborhood; from $10 up. Mrs. Breng, 180 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway.

New York State.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Private family wants 2 boarders; German table; airy rooms; restful place. For information address Room 1,612, 31 Union Square.

One large and two small rooms, with first-class board; three minutes from station; 30 minutes from Grand Central; country, exceptional locality. Taylor, 142 N Lyack Av., Felham, N. Y.

REST AND QUIET on 150-acre farm, which supplies excellent table; altitude 1,344 feet. Miss Pugsley, Dover Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey.

COLUMBIA, Butler, N. J., (Erholungsheim.)—Ideal place for recuperation; refuge for nervousness; plain and vegetarian diet.

ELLISWOOD, Highland.—Board; fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th, New York. Telephone 34 Bryant.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Pleasant rooms; near beach; board optional; garage accommodations. 515 Asbury Av.

DAYTONA, Asbury Park, N. J.—Board in refined Christian family. 406 3d Av. 'Phone 1633.

Connecticut.

VACATION in August? Want real country life? Rate, $10. Address Miss J. L. Murphy, Bethany, Conn.

Business Opportunities

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 84c.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

IF YOUR SON IS WORTH TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO YOU,

here is an excellent opportunity for you to start him in business successfully in the most thrifty city up-State—Troy, N. Y.—where he will learn to buy and sell men's clothing at retail profitably; also become proficient in the management of his own store. A well-established men's clothing business, including complete line of leading makes; the most up-to-date fixtures that money can buy, low rent, long lease, and located on Troy's liveliest business street, is offered by the owner, who is going West. Also an excellent opportunity for some clothier who desires to branch out. Write to-day for complete information or make an appointment with us. Communicate with RICE ADVERTISING AGENCY, Times Building, Troy, N. Y.

A young partner wanted; must invest $600 and assume management with a manufacturer whose business is increasing daily; essential products, thoroughly established; rigid investigation and verification of testimonials from customers allowed; money absolutely secured pending success. Splendid Opportunity, 218 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer of fine children's dresses wishes an experienced salesman for a partner; I am ready with a full line of Fall samples. H. Shachter, 48 East 8th St.

A manager wanted to take full charge of a cloak and suit store; must have good references and experience. The Eagle, 671 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Two patented articles; exceptional mail order; lack capital to manufacture; partner, $200. V 172 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; telephone; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, private baths, newly decorated; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished parlor suite, with private bath; other rooms; Southerners accommodated.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; high-class home cooking; Summer rates; Southerners catered to; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH, 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first class; references.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first class; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive rooms; Summer rates; table guests; telephone; reference.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; first class; moderate.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Table board; rooms with or without board; Summer rates; references.

74TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests. Telephone 1336 Columbus.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Furnished rooms, cool, homelike; parlor, dining, special rates; Schuyler 7655; accommodations.

76TH, 237 WEST, Near Broadway.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Superior accommodations in first-class house; reasonable rates; table guests.

76TH, 129 West.—Desirable rooms; clean, well kept; superior cooking; telephone; table guests; reasonable.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with good table; between Broadway and Riverside; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Suitable rooms; parlor, dining; table board; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—For gentlemen, desirable, medium; also small rooms; adjoining baths; private family.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms in small private boarding house; exceptionally cool; references.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady offers parties desiring real home atmosphere large, handsome room, private bath, one flight up, or suite, two or three fine rooms; superior table.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms for desirable people. Schuyler 8897.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms, overlooking Park; Summer tourists solicited., 5326 Schuyler.

83D, 44 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; finest table; refined Jewish family.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations for adults appreciating homelike surroundings; superior table; Jewish family.

93D, 17 WEST.—Large, small, attractive rooms; abundant hot water; telephone; excellent table; reasonable.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room in well appointed house; good board; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; all home comforts; Jewish family.

94TH ST., 10 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; homelike. Telephone 7442 Riverside; reference.

95TH, 115 WEST.—Large front, southern exposed front rooms, with running water, suitable for couples; smaller room; private house; moderate prices.

102D ST., 243 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Elegant, large room; baths; liberal table; reasonable; refined parties.

103D ST., 879 West End Av.—Attractive corner room; lavatory; excellent cuisine; gentlemen, Summer rates.

625 WEST 113TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive; large, front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; unusual table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Double, single corner rooms; Morningside Heights, overlooking park; glorious view; delightfully cool; celebrated restaurant; rooms, $3-$6; references.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; roof garden; large rooms; electricity; homelike; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally homelike, desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large, airy room, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; reference; telephone.

157TH, 600 WEST.—Subway station; physician's home; rooms fronting Broadway; suitable invalids. Apt. 16.

Boarders Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 835, Woodbury.—Overlooking Hudson; shady grounds; two blocks north 157th Subway. 4419 Audubon.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 888, (near Subway and L.)—Pleasant rooms; wide porches; good table.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Water view; ideal location; Subway, trolley; convenient Wall St. district; high-class; rooms, board; spacious apartments. 905 Main.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 142.—Beautiful suite; private bath; overlooking bay; small room; excellent cuisine; phone; table guests.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway; delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; near river. 'Phone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN desires quiet room, board morning and evening; refined surroundings; city or suburb; particulars and terms. V 223 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

21ST ST., 53 EAST.—Large, front rooms with bath; Southerners accommodated; Summer rates; telephone.

22D ST., 34 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; attractive rates; modern; all conveniences; 'phone.

27TH ST., 40 EAST, (Between Madison and 4th Avs.)—Large and small rooms; Summer prices.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—High-class double and square rooms; refined American private house; modern conveniences, including parquet floors, electricity, vacuum cleaning; 'phone 2490 Madison Square; special rates August.

31ST ST., 47 EAST.—Large, well-furnished rooms to let; all modern conveniences; telephone.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; small rooms; reference.

45TH ST., 23 EAST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; baths, running water; gentlemen; references; Summer rates.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—Only responsible people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. $2 week. Stevens.

165 EAST 60TH ST.
Large and small rooms; first-class; telephone.

76TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, suitable for one or two; comfortably furnished; adjoining bath; all conveniences.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Newly furnished rooms; bath on each floor; steam heated; electric lights, telephone; $4 upward.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large and small room; $3.50 up; telephone 1978 Gramercy; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 160, (34th.)—A nice, airy, single room; exceptionally clean; cool house; telephone.

MADISON AV., 175, (Near 33d St.)—Comfortable large room; hall room; bath; references.

West Side.

8TH AV., 650, (near 42d St.)—Parlor suite, kitchen privileges; absolutely clean; no other roomers. Tolan.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished, very superior rooms for refined persons; moderate prices.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; single or en suite; also single rooms.

12TH ST., 68 WEST.—Parlor floor, one or two rooms, private bath, kitchenette.

14TH ST., 335 WEST.—Lovely furnished room for gentleman; hot, cold water; convenient all cars.

21ST, 153 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; airy; suitable gentlemen or married couple; separate rooms; reasonable.

29TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large front room, well furnished, private house; suitable for two; references.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large, $4 up; kitchenette, small, $2.50; continuous hot water; piano; telephone.

44TH ST., 256 WEST.—Parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist.

46TH ST., 313 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; all conveniences; block from Broadway.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—New management; renovated rooms, large, small; private baths; references. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; single or en suite; bachelors; breakfast if desired.

48TH ST., 235 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath; hall room; modern house; refined family.

53TH, 344 WEST.—Large rooms; also 2 connecting; bath; running water; telephone; quiet house.

56TH ST., 49 WEST.—Several large, beautifully furnished rooms; doctor's house; private baths, electric lights, telephone; breakfast optional; references; Summer rates. Phone 298 Plaza.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suitable for doctor; private bath; running water, hot and cold. Telephone 3672 Columbus.

58TH ST., 148 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bath; select, quiet house; breakfast; phone; references.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept, unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, airy room; dressing room; phone; small room; meals optional.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Physician or dentist's office; reception room; electricity installed; hot water supply; references.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; 'phone; private house; near Subway.

262 WEST 70TH ST.
LARGE FRONT ROOM.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool bachelor apartments; private bath; single rooms; $4 up; Summer rates.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nicely furnished, including piano; large front room; second floor; bath adjoining; scrupulously clean; homelike; 'phone.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 167 WEST.—Two large, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen; no other roomers; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first class neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, desirable room; attractive neighborhood; all modern conveniences. Phone 8124 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath, first floor; exceptionally beautiful, comfortable; moderate; telephone.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful, airy rooms; lady's private residence; all conveniences; shower baths; park and river breezes. 'Phone 7314 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, adjoining bath; table board; telephone; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with or without bath; private house.

82D ST., 6 WEST.
Southerners and out-of-town guests accommodated; special Summer rates; bachelor apartments; near Central Park.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; just vacant; will accommodate two or three gentlemen or ladies in business. 'Phone 9903 Schuyler.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Semi-detached house, overlooking Drive; continuous hot water; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST. 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; electric light; all conveniences; Summer rates.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Delightfully cool; parqueted; private baths; between Riverside and Park; Summer rates.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, light, well-furnished rooms; running water; adjoining bath; $4. Anderson.

84TH ST., 14 WEST, (near Park.)—Cool, airy rooms nicely furnished; appointment first class; telephone.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room; bath; gentlemen.

86TH ST., 6 WEST.
Southerners and out-of-town guests accommodated; special Summer rates; near Central Park.

87TH, 127 WEST.—Pleasant room; adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; strictly private; $20 monthly.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome, large and a small room, newly furnished; private family; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; refined, private house; convenient location; telephone; moderate.

91ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large front room; new furniture; gentleman or business couple; Summer rates.

Furnished Rooms

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

Call Bryant 1000 and say "Wants." An intelligent operator is waiting for your call until 10 o'clock in the evening and will tell you all about Times Service.

West Side.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; medium-sized rooms; suitable two; telephone; moderate.

93D ST., 129 WEST.—Large attractive room, suitable for two; bath; telephone; reference; private family.

93D ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished front room, also small; water; large closets; private house.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; running water; L; telephone; reasonable.

93D, 46 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, small bedrooms; telephone; L station. Sutton.

(95TH,) 710 West End Av.—Airy, comfortable rooms; running water; Subway; reasonable. Dick.

96TH, 140 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; every convenience; suitable one, two; Subway express. Healey.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, suite or singly; dressing rooms; telephone; reasonable.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; high-class elevator apartment. Grossman.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, near Riverside Drive and Subway; every convenience. Apt. 3B.

102D ST., 202 WEST.—Outside room for young, refined business lady or gentleman. Apt. 3.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Room; running water; block Subway; two doors west Broadway; references. Walker.

104TH, 39 WEST.—Established 17 years; suites; private baths; other rooms; board optional.

105TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large front room; running water; telephone; private house; "L," Subway.

106TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, one flight; private house, near Park; telephone; gentlement; reference.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large, bright room, newly furnished; first-class elevator apartment house; low rent to desirable party. Phelan.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large front parlor; independent connecting room; private table; seen evenings. Cook.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Outside room, vacant lot; lavatory, bath, telephone; $3. Wilford.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; healthful location; private house; all conveniences; Southern people desired.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Summer location; overlooking Morningside Park; airy rooms; elevator; Broadway Subway. Morse.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Cool corner, four windows; all conveniences; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (2L.)

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable for two; $4, $6; private family; elevator. Dr. Harde.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—Excellent large, cool room; $2.50; tiled bath; elevator; telephone. Apartment 21.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; running water; gentleman; $3.50; reference. Owners.

136TH ST., 601 WEST.—Attractive front room for two; high-class; elevator; moderate. Apartment 20.

146TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large cool room; running water; homelike; elevator; Subway. Apartment 62.

147TH ST., 535 WEST.—Refined young men find good home and board; private family; references.

A REFINED GENTLEMAN may have a beautiful room in our duplex apartment; every convenience and comfort; $75 a month, including breakfast and dinner; exclusive neighborhood. F 165 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished suites of one and two rooms, with attached kitchen if desired; elevator, telephone, and maid service all night; $3 to $12 weekly; special day rates. The Ludington, 20a West 101st, three doors from Broadway. Best transportation. Telephone, 1763 River.

BROADWAY, 2,848-2,850, (110th St. Subway Station.)—Apartment hotel, with home comforts; beautifully, newly furnished single room; also 2 and 3 room suites, kitchenette, with large window; private bath; telephone; maid service; weekly, monthly; Summer rates. Trianon. Telephone Morningside 4245.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (123d.)—Lady with high-class apartment will rent suite, two front rooms; beautiful location; southern exposure; $50 monthly. Apartment 11.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Elegantly furnished room, suite, overlooking Hudson; elevator, telephone; Subway. Apartment 33.

CONVENT AV., 387.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; telephone; all conveniences; references.

FOR SUMMER.—Furnished rooms, with bathrooms, dressing rooms, elevator, electric light service, in handsome private residence on Riverside Drive in the eighties; Summer rates. 'Phone 8911—Riverside.

Handsomely furnished parlor; private house; piano; accommodations for persons visiting city. Telephone 9153 Spring.

LENOX AV., 70, (113th.)—Large, elegant room; elevator apartment; Subway; suitable two. Apartment 43.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 16, (116th St.)—Private family; rent one or two sunny rooms; elevator. Price.

PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS may secure parlor floor. Call, 'phone 7725 Schuyler. 129 West 76th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (135th.)—Large, comfortable room; bath adjoining; shower; elevator; gentleman only. Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, corner 137th (overlooking Hudson.)—Single, double; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,392.—Large, light room; cool, quiet; Washington Heights. Write. Select.

TWO YOUNG MEN can have separate, adjoining, outside room, bath, in refined apartment; Sunday breakfast; convenient all lines. F 156 Times.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Breezy, corner rooms, overlooking Washington Square; Subway, surface, elevated lines.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

FAMILY, THREE.—Three rooms and board, not over $50 per week. F 168 Times.

Apartments To Let
FURNISHED

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 54c.

Cathedral Plaza, 109 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St and Columbus Av.—One, two, and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; high-class elevator apartments; elegantly furnished; restaurant in building; monthly $80 up; open evenings. Telephone 3970 Riverside.

Young man will share his four-room apartment, half block from Riverside Drive, with young man during August and September; well appointed; every convenience; $20 monthly. V 169 Times.

Bachelors' quarters, $25-$60 monthly; private baths; cleanliness. Telephone 5801 Columbus. 22 West 60th St.

Grand piano; furnished; cool; elevator; Riverside Drive; 4-room apartment, $35. 630 W. 135th St.

37TH ST., 63 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; private entrance; August, $40; year, $70; mornings.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 54c.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive modern elevator apartments, 308 West 97th, near Riverside; five spacious, light, airy rooms; living room, size 16x20; foyer halls; servant's toilet; $50, $60, $65; 287 Edgecombe Av., (145th,) facing Park; five, six rooms, $45 to $80; at West View, 342 West 71st St., eight, nine immense, beautiful rooms; bedroom, 16x18; foyer halls; two baths; $125; apply premises. Mrs. Fitton, telephone 1755 Columbus.

THE WALPOLE APARTMENTS,
No. 43 West 25th Street.

Two rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and 2 baths with kitchenettes; first-class service included in rent; leases from Oct. 1, 1912; possession at once. Apply on premises or to F. & G. Pfiomm, 9 West 29th St.

181ST ST., (2,149 Clinton Av.)—Clinton model apartments; latest scientific improvements; children's playground; steam heat, hot water, gas, electric lights; 3 and 4 rooms; rents, $14 to $21.

Sublet, apartment eight large, light rooms, sixth floor; elevator, electricity, shower, 'phone; permanent lease from October. Wells, 504 West 112th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Corner Apartment, 770 Lexington Av., Corner 60th St.—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $45. Seitz, Agent, 767 Lexington Av.

5th Av., 2,206.—Five rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $18 and $20.

Long Island.

Five-room apartments and bath in a new corner house; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; rent only $19 a month. 70 Wilson Av., corner 14th Av., Long Island City. Take Steinway or North Beach car from the 59th St. Bridge.

Situations Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 2 times, 25c.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter; experienced, intelligent, energetic; best references; salary moderate. Commercial, 91 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; answer by letter, stating experience and references. Charles J. Fishel Co., 145 Prince St.

CAPABLE, refined young lady desires position in hotel or in private family as mother's helper or companion to invalid. X 38 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 129 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

GRADUATE NURSE, excellent standing and credentials, desires case in good family or patient in own pleasant apartment. F 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, bookkeeper; some experience. Write Accurate, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 660 East New York.

TRAINED NURSE, graduated masseuse; highest references; capable, refined, neat, obliging; care of semi-invalid; useful companion or managing housekeeper. F 148 Times.

WANTED—Young lady not under 19 years of age, for clerical position in fire reinsurance office; one having had previous experience preferred. Reply, stating salary expected, V 202 Times Downtown.

WIDOW with child 4 years old wishes position with private family of adults in country home; experienced housekeeper and first-class laundress; exceptional references. Address W., 506 Columbus Av.

YOUNG LADY desires position in doctor's office to do general office work. V 173 Times.

Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 621 Broadway, Room 512. Tel. 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time, reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2250 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, &c; reasonable. Hirschfield, 320 Broadway. Phone 673 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT, long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized, audited; kept part time, $5 up monthly. F 146 Times.

BUYER.—Fifteen years' experience as resident buyer, well posted on general merchandise, men's and ladies' wearing apparel, desires connection with large concern; excellent references. X 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, German, with several years' experience, intelligent, industrious, good appearance, and good references, wants position. Baruch, 543 East 181st St.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, writes up books regular intervals; moderate. Dixie, 114 East 28th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver and first-class mechanic; personal references furnished; wishes position with first-class people only; salary, $25. V 167 Times.

CHAUFFEU

POSED AS SALESMAN, HELD AS BURGLAR

Jersey Prosecutor Arrests Brooklyn Man, to Astonishment of Family and Friends.

RECOVERING FROM A WOUND

Which, Say Detectives, He Got Escaping from Metuchen—Find a Prison Record for Him.

The woman living on the top floor of 222 Macdougal Street, Brooklyn, a demure little woman wearing glasses and confessing to a grown-up son, was much surprised yesterday when detectives from the Ralph Avenue Station came to arrest Frank Henry who with his wife resided on the first floor of the house. She insisted that the detectives had made a mistake. In doing all this she only echoed the opinion of every one in the neighborhood who had known Henry, a tall, dark man with the air of good breeding and the reputation of being a pretty successful traveling salesman. The police, however, believe that Henry is a skillful burglar, and not a business man. They arrested him at the home of Dr. Samuel Eden, at 66 Dennington Avenue, Jamaica, where he had gone to recover from a bullet wound received, they say, in a daring escape from the police of Metuchen, N. J.

Mrs. Henry left home soon after her husband was arrested, and she was overcome with grief, for it was said by the neighbors that she believed, as did they, that her husband was a man whose business required him to be often away from home. She had told them rather proudly how her husband made trips as far abroad as the Far East and he had been very successful in his line.

"I never suspected such a thing about my husband," she said, with tears in her eyes, "and even now I do not believe them. I have been married a good many years, and I never had even a hint that my husband was a criminal."

It was said last night that Mrs. Henry had gone to the home of Mrs. George H. Baxter of 52 Hull Street, her married daughter, but it was denied there that she was in the flat.

"This is a terrible disgrace," said Mrs. Baxter. "I have always known my father to be an honorable man and good to his family. He married my mother in this city many years ago, and our life was a happy one. Don't ask me what my father has done. I don't know, only what the police have said."

Mrs. Baxter, who is only 22 years old, broke down and almost cried as she talked about her father.

"I don't know for whom my father worked," she said, "for I never inquired. From mother I understood that he very often made trips abroad. There is nothing that I can say about him. The detectives have been here and I have told them all I know, which is little. My father is a well-educated man, but I do not know whether he had a college education. I do not know what line of goods he sold, and I do not know where he sold goods."

The police have another story to tell. They say that Henry has a record, having been in prison in Trenton and having had trouble in New Haven.

The trail which led to the arrest of Henry in the house of Dr. Eden led from Metuchen, N. J., and they say that it is a clearly marked trail. Prosecutor Silzer of Middlesex County said last night that he would prepare requisition papers to-day, and that as soon as possible the prisoner would be brought back to the county to answer the charge of having entered at least one house in that section in July.

About midnight on July 15 Lewis T. Peck, who lives at Middlesex Avenue and Gold Street, Metuchen, was awakened by some one moving about his house. He awakened his son Frederick, and, arming themselves with shotguns, they telephoned to J. Flaherty, Chief Marshal of the town, and then went out to look for the intruder. They were joined by Flaherty and Policeman William Hutchinson, and, though they searched well, no trace of the prowler could they find.

The search was still on when Mrs. Ralph B. Corbin, who lived within 2,000 yards of the Peck house, telephoned to Mr. Peck that burglars had broken into her home. The searching party hurried there, but there was no trace of the intruder.

They were about to give up the search when one of the men noticed a light moving about in the home of D. E. Wallox. Two policemen went around to the rear of the house and hammered at the door. Then a man opened the front door and ran down the steps.

The elder Peck, who was stationed there, called to him to halt. The fugitive paid no attention to the command and Peck fired. The man halted for an instant and then continued on. Another shot was fired by one of the party, and the man fell into the gutter. He had been shot in the hand and in the leg.

The wounded burglar was taken to the lawn of A. C. Littera, cashier of the Metuchen Bank. There he was handcuffed and searched. Upon the wounded man was found a gold watch which Chief Flaherty recognized as having been stolen from his home a year ago. There were also found several mileage tickets, and one of these was made out to "Frank Henry," the police say, and in one mileage book was a memorandum which led them to arrest Henry in Brooklyn.

After handcuffing his prisoner, Chief Flaherty, believing the man seriously injured, directed the men to look for a conveyance to take him to the hospital.

While this was going on the wounded man escaped. He slipped away into the night without leaving a clue as to the direction he had taken. For hours an unsuccessful search was kept up, and in the end Chief Flaherty had to report the escape of his prisoner. For the neglect he was afterward suspended.

Detective David of Newark, who was assigned to the case, picked up the trail of the wounded man along the road to Elizabeth. It is said that though wounded he walked many miles across the country, and reached Rahway, where he got a friend to remove his handcuffs.

It was the clue furnished by the mileage book that led Detective Davis to Brooklyn. They went to the house in McDougal Street. There they learned that Henry had not been at home for some weeks. Their inquiries, however, started them up the trail, which led to the doctor's home.

"Where is the man you are concealing?" asked the detectives.

The doctor was dumbfounded. He declared he was concealing no one. He had a patient, he said readily, who was staying with him for treatment and quiet.

"Has he got gunshot wounds?" the doctor was asked. He said that he had but that his patient had nothing to conceal. He had shot himself accidentally while handling a gun.

This was all the detectives wanted to know, and they hardly waited for the doctor to say that his patient was upstairs before they had begun to mount the stairs.

"Who's there?" a voice asked as they mounted the last flight.

The detectives made no answer except to throw their weight against the door. As it opened they say they found Henry attempting to get out of a window. Despite his wounds he put up a fight, but was quickly subdued.

Henry was arraigned before Magistrate McGuire, in the Gates Avenue Court, and held to await extradition.

Prosecutor Silzer will try to connect Frank with other robberies in Bloomfield, Caldwell, and other places in New Jersey.

PROPOSED NEW PAPER MONEY, SMALLER SIZE.

Inner lines show size of proposed new notes. Outer lines show present size.

The Treasury Department has plans under way for reducing by approximately one-third the size of the paper currency now employed in the United States. The programme includes the reduction of the number of designs from nineteen to nine, with the standardization of all National banknotes. If Congress will appropriate the necessary $1,000,000 for the substitution of plates Secretary MacVeagh estimates that the saving to the Government would amount to $900,000 a year.

The proposal is to cut down the size of the present bill and banknote from 7.2 by 3.04 inches to 6 by 2⅝. In reducing the number of designs to less than half the former number it has been demonstrated that a standard plate of each denomination could be used for National banknotes with the name, location, and charter number of the bank added by surface printing.

Each denomination would be indicated by an American historical portrait, engraved in the centre of the note. The department has in mind the likeness of Washington on a $1 note; Jefferson, $2; Lincoln, $5; Cleveland, $10; Jackson, $20; Grant, $50; Franklin, $100; Chase, $500, and Hamilton, $1,000. In the course of time the Treasury officers believe the portraits will have become so thoroughly identified with each value that it will prevent the raising of a note above its denomination.

The change in designs, engraving and printing would require eighteen months. The objection has been raised that there would be two kinds of currency in circulation at the same time; but it has been suggested that enough of the new notes could be printed in advance to cover all the outstanding bills and that at a given date they could be turned in at the Sub-Treasuries and National banks. This exchange, it is said, could be accomplished within a few days.

FIRE HOSE BLOCK CENTRAL.

Lines Across Tracks at Yonkers Blaze Halt Empire State Express.

In order to fight a fire last night in the large brick building of the Federal Cooperage Company, at the foot of Fernbrook Street, Yonkers, the entire Fire Department of Yonkers was forced to run a dozen lines of hose across the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, blocking the Saratoga Limited, the Empire State Express, and a half dozen local trains. The Empire State Express was backed up to the station at Yonkers, and all the passengers transferred in taxicabs to the station of the Putnam Division.

In the building in which the fire originated are manufactured the barrels for the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and the place was stored with piles of wood. In close proximity to the burning building were the tanks of the Westchester Lighting Company and the Pure Oil Company. The Pure Oil Company has four large tanks about thirty yards away from the fire, while the Westchester Lighting Company has two large tanks, one standing just to the north of the factory.

All these tanks were showered with sparks, and the firemen were compelled to keep them deluged with water constantly at the risk of an explosion. It was made the more difficult to fight the fire because there was no fire boat in Yonkers with which to fight the flames from the waterfront. When it was found that efforts to subdue the fire were unavailing a call was sent in to New York for aid.

It was not until 12 o'clock that the Central tracks were cleared. The fire damage was about $100,000.

AEROPLANES IN COLLISION.

One Monoplane Drops and Lands on Another at Garden City.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 1.—Two aeroplanes, one a Blériot monoplane driven by James Stainhauer of Cleveland, Ohio, and the other a Waldon monoplane, piloted by William Heina of Pittsburgh, a former automobile racer, were in collision in the air at the old Garden City aviation field this evening. The machines were wrecked, but the aviators were not badly hurt.

Heina is a novice at flying, and Stainhauer has not had much experience. They left the ground about the same time, both going in the same direction. When Heina was about 20 feet from the ground Stainhauer was flying just above him. It appeared to spectators that Stainhauer in some way lost control of his machine. His monoplane dropped suddenly and landed on top of Heina's.

Both machines came to the ground with a crash. Heina's pancaked on the ground, and the other machine, after its left wing had crumpled, fell over backward. Both propellors were shattered. The men were dragged out from under the remains of the machines, but neither was found to be seriously hurt. Heina was cut and bruised and considerably shaken up, and Stainhauer was scratched about the face and arms.

TRIED TO KILL ME, CRIES MRS. GRACE

With Husband Glaring from Stretcher, Accused Wife Tells Story of Shooting.

QUARRELED OVER A WOMAN

And Pistol Went Off in Scuffle—Tale of Alleged Wrongs Expected to Bring Acquittal.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—"Gentlemen, I am innocent. I did not shoot my husband. God knows, and he knows it."

In these words Mrs. Daisy Grace began to-day her evidence on the witness stand defending herself from the charge of shooting her paralyzed husband, Eugene Grace. As she spoke she looked straight at him as he lay gazing at her from a stretcher before her. Grace smiled cynically at his wife's statement.

Mrs. Grace went on to declare to the jury that she did not shoot her husband, as charged, but that her husband shot himself during a struggle with her and that the quarrel was over another woman to whom Grace had been attentive.

Mrs. Grace told a remarkable story. Although her face flushed and her hands trembled, she spoke in a clear but low voice, declaring that her husband had tried to kill her several times. Once, she said, he tried to drown her, and again he stabbed her. He was painted as a creature who rewarded wifely love and generosity with cruelty and infidelity.

Mrs. Grace took almost an hour in telling her story, and at its conclusion the defense rested. As she did not make the statement under oath, the prosecution was denied the privilege of cross-examination. The State then put on one or two witnesses in rebuttal and rested. Five hours will be divided by the two sides in summing up. The case is expected to go to the jury about noon to-morrow, and odds are offered to-night that she will be acquitted.

Grace's alleged pursuit of other women, on whom he squandered his wife's money, was a feature of the statement, though Mrs. Grace gave no names.

"To me Mr. Grace is the most fascinating man I ever met," she said. "I have made every sacrifice for him. I have petted him and humored him, like a spoiled child. I have spent $15,000 on him. I have taken his abuse and his beatings time and again. Mr. Grace and I were out in my own automobile, and he became angry at me and tried to push me out of the car. Another time he threatened to pawn a valuable pin and ring of my former husband because I wouldn't give him money."

Soon after they came to Atlanta in November, Mrs. Grace testified that she began to realize her husband was neglecting her. Another woman began calling him up over the telephone.

Grace went into the building business, but with such poor success that he was taking her money. Finally he prevailed on her to give him power of attorney to go to Philadelphia and sell her house.

He was to leave the morning of the shooting, she going to the home of his mother to stay during his absence. Grace awoke that morning feeling badly and she suggested that he defer his departure until the next day.

"His manner was very suspicious," she said. She was convinced there was a woman connected with the trip and told Grace as much.

"As I said this," she continued, "Grace was lying on the bed. His coat was hanging just behind where he was lying." She said she took out of the pocket of the coat the power of attorney papers she had given him, which she intended to throw into the fire. When Grace saw what she was doing he jumped out of bed and grabbed her. In the scuffle the shooting occurred.

"Oh, Gene, are you hurt?" she said she asked. She said he replied as follows:

"I have only got a scratch. All I want you to do is to hush and get out of here."

She said she wanted to call up a doctor, but Grace refused to permit her, and insisted she should go. He said:

"If this thing should get out in a neighborhood like this, all my business and social prospects would be gone forever."

She went to Newnan, but before she left she said he made her kiss a Bible and swear she would never tell what had happened.

Mrs. Grace's statement made a strong impression. There was silence for two minutes in court after she concluded, and it was only broken when Grace harshly whispered, "It's all a — lie."

The State tried to swear Grace as a witness to rebut his wife's statement, but Judge Roan ruled that in Georgia a husband cannot testify against his wife.

THE JACK PHILLIPS FUND.

Contributions Received Yesterday Bring the Total to $3,795.95.

Further contributions to the Jack Phillips Titanic fund were received yesterday by C. C. Galbraith, Chairman of the committee, at the office of the Marconi Company, 27 William Street, amounting to $38.35, which bring the total to $3,795.95. The donors were:

B. W. Wheeler	$0.25	S. Fisher	$0.25
E. Christie	10	Z. Anderson	25
Mrs. H. K. Beegle	25	C. Eversley	25
W. J. Powall	25	R. Jones	25
A. A. Stockellbury	1.00	Jay Elmont	25
J. A. Collins	2.00	Rev. Fr. Flynn	25
H. F. Hutchinson	1.00	W. F. Drummond	25
R. L. Melzer	1.00	F. C. White	25
C. E. Farnham	1.00	J. P. Evans	25
John N. Staples	2.00	H. O. Barker	25
W. J. Staples	2.00	E. Barnwell	1.00
Grant Bunnell	1.00	T. W. L.	2.00
W. M. Tomkin	1.00	R. Bradley	1.00
Julius Quss	25	H. S. White	2.00
P. Wugland	50	M. W. Teeffer	5.00
H. Quamme	25	R. S. Carnrike	1.00
E. Jacobsen	25	Pross Nichols	1.00
A. C. Wovy	1.00	J. F. Yale	1.00
E. McIntyre	1.00	Reed Finley	1.00
George Bell	25	M. Q. Hodgson	1.00
William McNeil	50	F. T. Prennie	1.00
J. Mitchell	25		
H. Priddle	50	Total	$38.35
W. H. Brice	25	Prev. acknowledged	$3,757.60
H. Duncan	25		
W. Wright	25	Grand total	$3,795.95
G. Davis	25		
J. Redding	25		

Jack Phillips was the wireless operator on the Titanic who stuck to his post to the last and went down with the ship.

PARK PAGEANT FOR CHILDREN

3,000 Youngsters Will Participate in "The Search for Fairyland."

Under the direction of their playground teachers, 3,000 boys and girls who use the public playgrounds from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil will put the last touches to-day to the picturesque costumes they will wear to-morrow evening in the children's pageant, "The Search for Fairyland," to be held on the sheepfold in Central Park. The children from forty playgrounds in Manhattan will represent fourteen nations.

The search for fairyland will begin at 6:30 o'clock, after all the children have arrived in decorated motor trucks and vans provided by the department stores. The herald, Joe Reinish, will announce by trumpet at 7:30 o'clock, the approach of the King and Queen of Fairyland, impersonated by Johnny Heine and Miss Ella Lee, daughter of William J. Lee, the Supervisor of Recreation. The spot will be lighted with 10,000 colored electric lights, with a great illuminated Maypole in the centre. After the King and Queen have summoned their butterfly dancers the children will dance their national dances. Then there will be showers of confetti and paper ribbons, cookies and candies, and everything that makes for the pleasure of a child. Music will be supplied by the Park Department.

The fête was planned by Supervisor of Recreation William J. Lee and his assistant, Miss Mary J. McKenna. One acre of the meadow will be the stage, and the other ten acres will be taken up by the spectators. There will be 120 play leaders in charge of the boys and girls, and the nations represented will be the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Russia, Germany, Japan, China, Italy, Spain, Bohemia, Switzerland, Greece and Hawaii.

Rev. J. B. Voorhees Changes Sect.

The Rev. John Brownlee Voorhees, Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, whose headquarters are in this city, has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., beginning Oct. 1. He will, it is said, also resign the Secretaryship of the Home Missions Council. He has been, as officer of that council, active in the present controversy over the Catholic nun garb question in Indian schools, a decision on which is hung up by President Taft.

Music in the Parks To-night.

There will be band concerts this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, on the Mall in Central Park, at Battery, Bryant, Hudson, and Seward Parks in Manhattan, and at Port Richmond in the Borough of Richmond.

RIOTING NEGROES RUSH PATROL WAGON

Attack Police in Harlem Street in Attempt to Rescue a Prisoner.

SHOTS DRIVE THEM BACK

Reserves Finally Break Up Gang That Stood on Corner Insulting Women.

Detectives Eagan and Horne of Inspector Sweeney's staff started a riot in Harlem last night by attempting to break up a gang of negro rowdies who had gathered at the corner of 132d Street and Fifth Avenue, and were insulting passing white women. Eagan seized one man, who appeared to be the ringleader.

The prisoner struck Eagan a heavy blow on the point of the jaw, and attempted to jerk himself free. Horne leaped to his comrade's attistance, and together the two detectives held their prisoner fast by either arm.

The negro stood sullenly between his two captors while Eagan telephoned for the patrol wagon from the East 126th Street Station. The other negroes pressed in upon the two detectives until the latter were forced to draw their blackjacks and threaten to use them. The crowd fell back just as the patrol wagon drew up to the curb. The sight of their companion being hustled into the wagon, however, renewed the courage of the negroes.

"Take him away from the cops," yelled one, and the next moment the crowd had charged upon the wagon. Driver William Hart was assailed by four negroes, who clambered up beside him and attempted to drag him from the seat. A dozen other rioters attacked the wagon from the rear.

Eagan got out his revolver and fired several shots over the heads of the crowd. The bullets cowed the negroes, who fell back from the wagon just as Capt. Kelliher of the Lenox Avenue Station came running up with reserves. The police charged the crowd, which immediately scattered in all directions, and succeeded in making three more arrests.

At the station the prisoners identified themselves as Charles Kapp, 31 years old, prizefighter, of 32 West 132d Street; Harry Jordan, 18 years old, of 111 West Thirty-second Street; Fletcher Bernard, 27 years old, of 21 East 134th Street, and Mayor Wallace, 28 years old, of 52 East 132d Street. The first-named prisoner was the ringleader, whose arrest started the riot.

MISSION SOCIETY'S NEW HEAD

The Rev. C. P. Tinker in Charge of Episcopal Organization.

The Rev. Charles P. Tinker, until recently a Methodist, has been appointed Superintendent of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. For more than a year he has been Chaplain of the Tombs Prison. His society has charge of religious work on Blackwell's Island, Hart's Island, at the Potter's Field, and in the prisons and hospitals of the city, including Bellevue, in so far as that work is carried on by Protestants.

The former Superintendent, Rev. Robert B. Kimber, retires to become rector of St. Andrew's Church, Staten Island. Changes are to be made by the society, at the suggestion of Bishop Greer, restricting its work to relief in institutions, and putting church extension work among foreigners and negroes wholly under the charge of the Archdeacon of New York. A new Archdeacon is to be named this Fall, to be attached to the staff of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

FOR ONE BATTLESHIP.

Opposing Democrats Swing Into Line—Caucus on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Contemplated action on the Naval bill conference report and the battleship programme was not reached to-day because of the time lost by the visit of Republican members to the White House for the notification, but the campaign of Representatives Sulzer of New York, Curley of Massachusetts, and other leaders of the two-battleship forces, was successfully pressed among the Democrats.

The leaders in this movement are greatly pleased over the result of the warnings that have come to the Democratic side from their constituencies on the naval increase issue. The one-battleship fight has been won, the leaders having all swung into line, and the stronger navy advocates are now pressing their fight for two battleships.

The New York delegation is also swinging into line.

Representative Fitzgerald, who was opposed at the time of the first caucus to any battleships this year, is now in favor of decisive action in another caucus, and will himself vote for one battleship. Led by him, the New York Democrats had a conference with Democratic House leaders to-day, with the result that a petition, headed by Mr. Fitzgerald's name, is in circulation, calling for a caucus to be held next Tuesday night, in favor of battleships.

Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee wants to proceed with the cotton revision bill to-morrow, and this will probably postpone action on the naval conference report until late to-morrow evening or Saturday.

When it is reached, the partial conference report will be adopted and the battleship issue sent back into conference to await the result of next week's caucus. Messrs. Sulzer, Curley, and other battleship advocates, have agreed to make their fight in the interest of party solidarity, but will not surrender. They will insist that when the caucus rescinds its former stand against battleships each Democrat be allowed to vote as he pleases. The forces that have been against battleships will try to have the caucus make a positive declaration for only one ship.

The only way two battleships can be obtained, with party harmony preserved, will be by allowing the Democratic members freedom to vote as they wish when the crucial moment is reached in the fight on the floor. This is because less than a majority of the Democratic caucus will be for two ships, while those who are against any, mostly Southern members, and the one-battleship men, mostly from the West, will be in the saddle against the two-battleship men, who are mostly from the coast States. The Sulzer pledge for two battleships has now been signed by thirty-two Democrats. At least forty will be necessary to join with the Republicans in forcing provision for two ships.

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Two-Piece Suits Reduced

All Summer Clothing Included In This Semi-Annual Event

Two months of summer before you, and here are all that are left of this season's Men's Suits, to which we have added all our Two-piece Suits at prices reduced to a minimum. It is a time to buy even for next year if you are forehanded. Note these reductions in price:

MEN'S SUITS & TWO-PIECE SUITS

$15 to $18 values now $12.50
$20 to $22 " " $14.50
$25 to $28 " " $18.50

FURNISHINGS & HATS

All our $1.50, $2 and $2.50 French Cuff Pongee Shirts, this season's best sellers, all marked down to one final price $1.15
SEMI-ANNUAL NECKWEAR REDUCTIONS .. 25c
All Straw Hats, now ..... 95 cents

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Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

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$2.00 Mercerized Shirts at $1.19
With Turn Back Soft Cuffs, Handsome Colors.

Fancy Shirts 85c
Worth $1.50.
French Percale, Neat Patterns, Starched Cuffs.

SILK SHIRTS, $2.98.
Regular $5.00 Value.

$2.00 Scotch Madras at $1.49
Soft or Stiff Cuffs.

$3 WOOL BATHING SUITS AT $1.98
Khaki or Duck Trousers, $1.00
50c Nainsook Athletic Underwear at 29c
$1.00 Mercerized Athletic Underwear, 55c
Washable 4-in-Hands, 19c
35c SILK SOCKS at 17c PAIR

ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE
FORMERLY NEW YORK THEATRE—SMOKING
MATINEE TO-MORROW 400 SEATS $1.00.
BIGGER AND BRIGHTER THAN EVER.
A WINSOME WIDOW
75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:15.
THE ROSE MAID Greatest Summer Time Musical Success in Town.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Seats NEXT MONDAY 1 Mos.
RICHARD CARLE in HATTIE WILLIAMS' THE GIRL FROM MONTMARTRE 70 FUNMAKERS and BEAUTY CHORUS.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. 25c. to $2. Mat. To-morrow 2:30. $1.00
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

Winter Garden Phone 9260 Col's. Evenings 8 Sharp. Mat. To-m'w 50c, 75c. & BEST SEATS $1.00. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:10. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

BROADWAY Thea., Cor. 41st. Beginning Mon., Aug. 5. Lew Fields' Midsummer Production. HANKY PANKY Seats Now.

Manhattan OPERA HOUSE Stock Co. REOPENS AUG. 5
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 10c, 20c, 30c. The Big Success Wildfire

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. "THE FLYING PIANO," Walter Gregge, Laurence, Emma O'Neill, Students & Arthur, Nonette, John T. Doyle & Co., Will Oakland & Co., others.
23RD ST. SUPERIOR VAUDEVILLE.
ur. 6th Av. CHANGES EVERY MON. & THURS.—15—
58TH ST. & 3d Av. LATEST PHOTO PLAYS. CHANGED DAILY. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
125TH ST. Lex. Av. Mat. 5, 10, 15c. Eve. 10 to 25c. Come Any Time.

MADISON SQ. ROOFGARDEN Amateur Night To-night. Dancing. Big 3-Ring Cabaret. All Star 8 o'clock.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & Daily Matinee. Kinemacolor Pictures; Houdini, 12 others and THE TALKING DOG.

WEST END Matinee Daily, 10, 20 & 30c. CONSUE PAYTON STOCK CO. in THE WHITE SISTER

B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. B'way, 14th St. 8 Texas Tommy Dancers; Lindenn Beckwith, Brenner & Ratliff, others. Daily Mats. 25c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. THE MIKADO LYING IN STATE

PALISADES PARK AMUSEMENT Opposite W. 130th St. Airship Ascension Daily. Fireworks Thursday.

LUNA CONEY IS. Biggest Show on Earth

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BRIGHTON Brighton Beach NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. Clarke & Hamilton, Howard & McCane, Lyons & Yosco, Avon Comedy Four, Max's Circus, Aerial Troupe, Frey Twins, others.

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Second Ave. and Tenth St.
Telephone 4040 Orchard.
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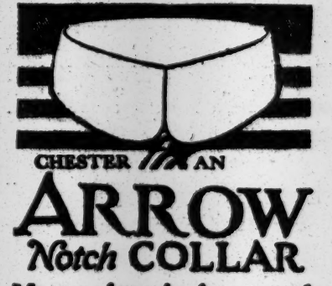
COOL, WELL VENTILATED DINING ROOM.
Famous Hungarian Orchestra and Vocalists from 7 P. M.
CABARET
From ten each evening



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Meets close in front and stays so 15¢ 2 for 25¢
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"Clothes from Maker to Wearer"

"Double-Value Days" —Moe Levy.

It takes almost a stretch of the imagination to grasp the sweeping price reductions that now prevail at my store. The end of the season crowds me to the limit of value giving to "clean-up" my Summer stocks on schedule time.

Broken suit lots take the biggest tumble; prices fall head-over-heels from perches as high as $30, down to a common one-price level—just because they must move on.

$20, $25 and $30 Suits Now $13.50

Just think—at $13.50 these garments are offered at 50% of their real value and less. Every suit is a perfect example of the season's best styles. Styles that offer the greatest midsummer comfort and styles that will be seen right along until cold weather. The fact that I am a manufacturing retailer explains why my store is exclusive headquarters for such values. Remember, the garments bear the full guarantee of perfect fit, style, and workmanship, just as do my regular offerings.

Evenings Until 7 o'Clock **Moe Levy** Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

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Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)
Broadway, at 29th St. (Southwest Corner)
246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits Greatly Reduced in Price

WE had 3000 of these suits when this sale began,—plenty left for you to choose from now, some Black Serges among them. Only they are going fast,—so, come in TO-DAY.

$25, $22.50 and $20 Serge Suits $15.00
$35 and $30 Serge Suits $19.50
$45 and $40 Serge Suits $23.00